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ABSTRACT

The present volume is one of a series intended to provide a comparative view of the education systems of member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Published in response to a need for a conversion key so that national data could be readily converted on the basis of a standardized system, its purpose is to assist OECD member countries in the development of their educational statistics and to provide a basis for the collection of internationally comparable statistics. The types of education and institutions in each country were listed, and explanatory information was compiled. The evaluation criteria included length of studies, admission requirements, qualifications conferred and the possibility of transfer to other types of education, organization of studies on a full-time or part-time basis, and any other information of possible interest. Each type of education or institution has been reclassified under the OECD system, both from the standpoint of standardized designation and in terms of its position on the educational ladder by year of study. This volume deals with England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland. A short bibliography following each country gives sources of information regarding the educational institutions. Related documents are ED 067 347 (Finland, Germany, Japan) and ED 068 409 (Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey). (JMB)

ED 076453

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

United Kingdom

ENGLAND AND WALES
NORTHERN IRELAND
SCOTLAND

300530

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PARIS 1972

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was set up under a Convention signed in Paris on 14th December, 1960, which provides that the OECD shall promote policies designed:

- *to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;*
- *to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development;*
- *to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.*

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INTRODUCTION

The present volume is one of a series intended to provide a comparative view of the education systems of all OECD Member countries. It is a complement to the earlier OECD "handbook" for educational planners: Methods and Statistical Needs for Educational Planning which was published in 1967; one of the conclusions of which was the need to establish a "conversion key for all OECD Member countries so that published national data can be readily converted on the basis of the standardized system" as proposed in the above publication*.

The purpose of both the "handbook" and this classification is to assist OECD Member countries in the development of their educational statistics and to provide a basis for the collection of internationally comparable statistics.

In fact, although education is first and foremost a national concern, the problems experienced in the development of educational systems are often similar in a number of countries. For this reason, it may be useful to compare different countries' solutions to specific problems. But for such comparisons to be valid, they must be based on common terms of reference; the statistics must, insofar as possible, have the same meaning in the various countries concerned.

For the statistics published by national authorities to be used as a basis for inter-country comparisons, a classification system and a set of definitions must be adopted which are acceptable and applicable to all the countries interested in making such comparisons.

Efforts have been made in various OECD studies to publish statistics on as comparable a basis as possible; no classification of education systems in their entirety has yet been established. The preparation of such a classification for OECD Member countries was included in the programme of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Personnel which has recently been replaced by the Education Committee.

* This publication was endorsed by the OECD Council "as a suitable framework for the compilation of comparable educational statistics".

The "handbook provides the basic analytical framework and rationale for the classification; the present study shows in detail how the different parts of each country's education system are related to the reference frame in the "handbook". It is intended to be a guide to anyone who wishes to compare or understand the structure of the education system in OECD Member countries.

To establish a conversion key for the different countries, we have to start with the national classification of each country; in principle, only those types of education or institutions which are explicitly treated in national statistics are included. The degree of detail in published statistics varies enormously from country to country, and this explains the divergence in the size of the entry for different countries in these volumes. Where appropriate, and when the information was available, other types of education have also been mentioned.

The next step was to compile maximum information on these different types of education so as to assess them qualitatively. The evaluation criteria included length of studies, admission requirements (i. e. previous schooling), qualifications conferred and the possibility of transfer to other types of education, organisation of studies on a full-time or on a part-time basis, and any other information of possible interest to potential readers.

On the basis of this information, each type of education or institution has been reclassified under the OECD system, both from the standpoint of standardized designation and in terms of its position on the educational ladder by year of study.

Since education is now being extensively reorganised in many countries, the present study attempts to present the existing situation but also to give an indication of changes which have occurred during the past ten years.

While the present classification is valid for the situation at the date mentioned for each country, it may no longer hold for the new educational structures and concepts towards which some countries are already moving: for example, the discontinuance of the notion of levels and grades, continuing or recurrent education, etc. These changes will be taken into account in future revisions of this classification.

Since educational statistics in most countries are still cast in a national mould which reflects traditional administrative needs, it is hoped that this conversion key may help to promote a better mutual understanding of the systems in the different countries, permit the compilation and presentation of comparable statistics and enable each country to identify easily what is covered by each aggregate presented in a particular study.

This classification was prepared for all OECD Member countries by the Directorate for Scientific Affairs of the OECD Secretariat on the basis of available information and was subsequently submitted to the appropriate national authorities for verification and approval. Responsibility for the work in the Secretariat was with Monique Solliliage of the Educational Investment and Development Division, assisted by Randolph Quenum, James Steel and Arne Isachsen.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE OECD CLASSIFICATION*

This is a classification by type of education and not by institution providing education. In fact, pupils of the same institution may, depending on the section or options chosen, take a general or vocational course, a course preparing them for higher studies, or a terminal course. Only the different types of education are suitable for inter-country comparison. A case in point is that of the universities: as educational institutions they may provide, in addition to courses leading to the officially recognised first university degree, courses of shorter duration leading to qualifications below first-degree level and comparable to those awarded by higher education institutions not having university status. Conversely, non-university institutions may award the equivalent of a university degree.

Pre-primary

Non-compulsory education preceding entrance into primary education.

Primary

Compulsory general education for all pupils. In systems providing a comprehensive-type education for all pupils which covers all or part of their compulsory schooling, only those years in which there is no differentiation (in the form of subject options) have been regarded as primary education.

General secondary

Education which is not direct preparation for an occupation.

Technical secondary

Education designed as direct preparation for an occupation or trade.

* For further details of this classification, the reader is referred to Chapter IX of Methods and Statistical Needs for Educational Planning, OECD, 1967.

Secondary (a)

General or technical education offers pupils, upon completion, a relatively good chance of continuing their studies in a higher education establishment.

Secondary (b)

General or technical education, after which pupils have little chance of continuing to higher education.

This separation of secondary education into types (a) and (b) seems preferable to the frequently-used division into lower and upper levels or 1st and 2nd cycles because in more and more cases the lower level is common to all pupils (although sometimes composed of different sections) and only at the end of this period do pupils receive final guidance and make definitive choice concerning their future schooling.

Teacher training

Preparatory training for the teaching profession.

Non-university type higher education*

Higher education leading to a specific qualification, often occupational and, unlike the first university degree, generally not offering the possibility of pursuing doctorate or other post-graduate studies.

University type higher education*

The length of the different types of education varies from country to country. It was therefore considered advisable to specify the corresponding years of study in the educational scale so as to permit any regrouping necessary for inter-country comparisons.

* Where it has not been possible to make the distinction between non-university higher education and university higher education as defined here, the level of the degree awarded at the end of the different types of studies has been specified: below first-degree level, intermediate diploma (usually preparatory to first degree), first or basic degree, higher degree (above first degree), doctorate.

ENGLAND AND WALES

(September 1971)

Compulsory schooling: 10 years, from the age of 5 to 15
(11 years from 5 to 16, as from 1972/73)

ENGLAND AND WALES

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. Pre-primary education							
1.1. Nursery school (Pre-school education)	Up to 3	To be 2 years old	-	-	Attendance is voluntary - fees in private sector, no fees in public sector. In case of nursery classes attached to primary schools, admission age is 2. Provision of schools by Local Education Authorities is done on a voluntary basis.	Pre-primary	-
2. Primary or primary and secondary education							
2.1. Schools maintained by Local Education Authorities					The authorities meet the expenditures of these establishments partly from local rates and partly from general grants made by the Department of the Environment.		
2.1.1. Infant schools	2	To be 5 years old	-	Full time	The infant stage ends at about 7 or 8 - no formal test or exam to sit before going on with junior stage.	Primary	1-2
2.1.2. Junior schools	4-5	To have completed infant school		Full time	This stage caters for children up to 10½-12 (abolition of 11+). When the infant and junior Departments are in the same building, there is usually one head teacher for the whole primary school. LEAs are at liberty to employ any reasonable means of testing and allocating children to the different types of secondary schools. This varies considerably according to the area, the number of grammar school places available, etc. However, all Authorities are prepared to reconsider pupils' allocation at any time during their secondary school careers and to transfer them if they seem to have been misplaced.	Primary	3-6/7

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
2.1.3. All-age schools	10	Variable	GCE, CSE (see 3.)	Full time	A few schools are still organised with single departments containing children of both primary and secondary school ages. These schools are being gradually re-organised and will disappear in the next few years.	Primary and general secondary (a) and (b)	1-10
2.2. Independent schools recognized as efficient				Full time	These are establishments which have sought and obtained recognition as efficient after inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.		
2.2.1. Primary	6/7	To be 5 years old			Fees are charged in all these schools. They receive no grants from further funds.	Primary	1-6/7
2.2.2. Primary and secondary	11/14	To be 5 years old				Primary and secondary (a) and (b)	1-11/14
2.3. Other independent establishments				Full time	These establishments have not been recognized as efficient.		
2.3.1. Primary	6/7	To be 5 years old				Primary	1-6/7
2.3.2. Primary and secondary	11/14	To be 5 years old				Primary and secondary (a) and (b)	1-11/14
3. Secondary education					The GCE Examination can be taken at Ordinary ('O') or Advanced ('A') levels and on a subject basis. Pupils sit their 'O' levels after 4-5 years of secondary education and their 'A' levels after another two years of a secondary course Certificates are awarded for each subject passed. Pupils intending to go on with their studies, have a minimum of GCE passes to meet the entrance requirements of further and higher education. The number of 'O' passes required for Further Education Colleges varies considerably and depends on the nature of the course the student intends to follow. Two Advanced levels are normally the		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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					minimum qualification for entry to a University in England and Wales. For Colleges of Education, the minimum is usually five 'O' levels. In practice the great majority of students entering higher education have more than the required minimum. The Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE) was established in 1965. The examination can be taken only by pupils completing 5 years of secondary education and any number of subjects can be taken. There is no pass-or-fail verdict; pupils are awarded one of five grades, or are ungraded, in each subject they take. It is now widely accepted that Grade One represents a standard equivalent to a pass at Ordinary level in the GCE. Papers are based on the normal work of secondary schools. They vary from area to area and may vary from school to school, but the standard of attainment is intended to be the same all over the country. The CSE can qualify its holders who wish to enter for further education in technical or other colleges.		
3.1. Schools maintained by Local Education Authorities					The Authorities meet the expenditures of these establishments partly from local rates and partly from general grants made by the Department of the Environment.		
3.1.1. Grammar schools	5-7	First school record - 11+ abolished, replaced by intelligence tests and teachers' reports, eventually interviews of pupils and parental choice	GCE either at 'O' level or advanced level.	Full time	For children likely to benefit from an academic type of education, leading to higher education.	General secondary (a)	7-11/13
3.1.2. Secondary modern schools	5		GCE generally at 'O' level - some at 'A' level.	Full time	Provide a general education with a practical bias - more time devoted to handicrafts, domestic science and other practical activities. They represent the biggest group among secondary schools and thus enjoy more freedom in choosing the curricula because few pupils sit external examinations.	General secondary (b)	7/8-11/12

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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			CSE taken at the end of a 5-year course of secondary education awarded on a single subject basis below GCE		The curriculum may be influenced by local circumstances, including the background of the pupils. Note: Authorities are prepared to review the placing of pupils at any time during their secondary school careers and to transfer them if they appear wrongly placed. The comprehensive re-organisation should increase the flexibility of secondary schools. There are few technical schools (82 in 1970).		
3.1.3. Secondary technical schools	5-7		GCE at 'O' level, but an increasing number of pupils sit GCE at 'A' level	Full time	Pupils with 'A' level passes go on to University, but these schools have many links with the Technical Colleges and with local industry. They also prepare pupils for external examinations with a technical bias. The curriculum is generally similar to a grammar school, but more time may be given to science, maths, practical and technical subjects - Latin and Greek are not usually taken.	Technical secondary (a)	7/8-11/14
3.1.4. Bi-lateral schools	5-7		GCE/CSE	Full time	These schools offer grammar and technical, technical and modern, or modern and grammar courses in distinct sections.	General or technical secondary (a) or (b)	7/8-11/14
3.1.5. Multi-lateral schools	5-7		GCE/CSE	Full time	These schools provide all three types of education in separately organised sections. However, bi-lateral and multi-lateral schools are rare and tend to be replaced by comprehensive schools.	"	7/8-11/14
3.1.6. Comprehensive schools (intended for all secondary school pupils in a district)	5-8	To have completed primary school	GCE 'O' and 'A' levels. CSE or no public exam.	Full time	A comprehensive school aims to establish a community in which pupils from the whole ability range and with differing interests and backgrounds can be encouraged to mix with each other, gaining stimulus from the contacts and learning, tolerance and understanding in the process. (A. Crosland, 1965).	"	7/8-11/15

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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					It varies with Local Education Authorities which can decide to go partly or wholly comprehensive. Comprehensive schools regrouping High and Senior High Schools, and offering courses which were given in former Grammar, Secondary Modern and Secondary Technical schools, as well as in sixth form Colleges. Six main forms can be identified: (1) The all-through comprehensive school with an age range of 11-18. (2) A two-tier system whereby all pupils, on completion of primary course, transfer to a junior comprehensive school and all go on, after a 2-year course, to a senior comprehensive. (3) A two-tier system under which all pupils on leaving primary school transfer to a junior comprehensive school, but at the age of 13 the best pupils move on to a senior school while the remainder stay on in the same school (on parental choice). Most of these systems fall into two groups: in one, the comprehensive school which all pupils enter after leaving primary school provides no course terminating in a public examination, and normally keeps pupils only until the end of compulsory schooling; in the other, this school provides GCE and CSE courses and encourages transfer at the appropriate stage to the sixth form of a senior school. (4) A two-tier system in which all pupils on leaving primary school transfer to a junior comprehensive school. At the age of 13 or 14 all pupils have a choice between a senior school catering to those who expect to stay at school well beyond the compulsory age, and a senior school catering to those who do not.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					(5) Comprehensive schools with an age range of 11 to 16 combined with sixth form colleges for pupils over 16. (6) A system of middle schools which straddle the primary/secondary age ranges. Under this system pupils transfer from a primary school at the age of 8 or 9 to a middle school with an age range 8-12, 9-13 and 10-13. From their middle school they move on to a comprehensive school with an age range of 12 or 13 to 18. The recent Government decision to let Local Education Authorities decide about comprehensive re-organisation is most likely to delay its full implementation on a national scale. Some Local Education Authorities have already decided not to go comprehensive while others are carrying through their comprehensive schemes but at the same time retaining their grammar schools. Others are going fully comprehensive. There are also some Authorities considering the re-introduction of the 11+.		
3.1.7. All other secondary	5-7		GCE/CSE	Full time	Schools which do not fall into any of the categories already mentioned.	General secondary (a) and (b)	7/8-11/14
3.2. Direct grant grammar schools	5-7		GCE	Full time	Selecting now at 11+. These schools are independent of Local Education Authorities but the governing bodies of these establishments are assisted by government grants. Some of these schools have their own preparatory departments for children from 5 onwards.	General secondary (a) and (b)	7/8-11/14

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
3.3. Independent schools recognized as efficient - secondary	5-7	Variable	GCE, CSE.		These are establishments which have sought and obtained recognition as efficient after inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. Fees are charged in all these schools. They receive no grants from government funds. Some of these schools are known as Public Schools.	General secondary (a) and (b)	7/8-11/14
3.3.1. Preparatory schools	6-9		Common Entrance Examination (Necessary in order to secure a place in a Public School)	Full time	The main and sole purpose of these schools is to prepare the future public school candidate for the Common Entrance Examination set up by the Headmasters' Conference (HMC) and usually taken at the age of 14. These schools are in close touch with the HMC and the Association of Governing Bodies of Public Schools (CBA). Many preparatory schools belong to the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools (IAPS).	Primary and general secondary (a)	1-6/9
3.3.2. Public schools	3-6	Common entrance examination	GCE (Oxbridge entrance examinations)	Full time	Pupils who attend Public Schools are generally intent on going on with their studies at University, with a marked preference for Oxford and Cambridge.	General secondary (a)	7/8-9/13
3.4. Other independent schools - secondary	5-7	Variable	GCE/CSE	Full time	These establishments are not recognized as efficient.	General secondary (a) and (b)	7/8-11/14
3.5. Sixth Form colleges	2-3	To have passed 'O' level stage. Age: 16 or more	GCE 'A' level (post 'O' level studies)	Full time	Lasts for 2 years - generally it prepares for higher or further education. The sixth form course is preparation for GCE 'A' levels and/or 'S' (Special) papers which give career access to higher and further education. May also provide courses of a vocational nature with no academic sanction at the end. Attendance is voluntary. Sixth forms are either classes catering for pupils of 16-18 attached to a maintained grammar school, a direct-grant grammar school, or a comprehensive school, or a "college" catering only for sixth formers in a separate building.	 General secondary (a)	12-13/14 12-13/14

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
3.6. Other types of secondary education							
3.6.1. Boarding schools	4-8	To have completed primary school. Also to have parents overseas, or parents whose employment keeps them frequently moving from place to place, or to have unsatisfactory home circumstances preventing satisfactory tuition in a day school.	GCE	Full time	Local authorities have the power to establish boarding schools of various types. Tuition is free and parents pay boarding fees according to their means. The number of places in boarding schools provided or paid for by the Authorities is, however, an insignificant proportion of the total secondary school provision. The majority of boarding schools are in the independent sector.	General secondary (a)	7/8-10/15
3.6.2. Further Education establishments	Variable	Variable	GCE or CSE	Part time	Among other types of education, these establishments provide courses for pupils who, for various reasons, had to leave school without a CSE or a GCE, or who do not have the required number of passes at 'O' or 'A' level for admission to University or other Institution providing higher or further education.	General secondary (a) or (b) (complementary)	Variable
3.6.3. Correspondence Courses							
4. Special education							
4.1. Maintained schools	11			Full time	These special schools cater for children, deaf, partially hearing, blind, partially sighted, physically handicapped, educationally sub-normal, epileptic, delicate, maladjusted, or suffering from speech defects not due to deafness. There are about 1,000 special schools taking care of about 90,000 pupils. Attendance is compulsory from the age of 5 to 16.	Special	1-11
4.2. Direct grant schools							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					"Special education" is provided in ordinary schools only for more serious cases in day or boarding special schools - occasionally in special schools attached to hospitals, or individually at home.		
5. Further Education - Types of establishments							
A. Grant-aided establishments							
5.1. National Colleges	Variable	Variable	College Diplomas, College Memberships. Also leads to exemption or partial exemption from examination for membership of the relevant professional institutions.	Full time, sandwich and part time courses	These National Colleges were established to provide advanced courses for the specialized techniques of certain industries. They include the Cranfield Institute of Technology (formerly College of Aeronautics) which provides advanced technological education exclusively at post-graduate level and the National College of Agricultural Engineering at which courses are of degree level. They are managed by independent bodies and receive grants directly from the Department of Education and Science. Some of the colleges also offer part-time or lower level courses for students training to be technicians. All have facilities for research.	Higher non-university	Variable
5.2. Regional Colleges	2-3	(OND) or Ordinary National Certificate (ONC)	Higher National Certificates and Diplomas, College Diplomas, Diploma in Management Studies	Full time, sandwich and part-time courses	The regional college provides a substantial amount of advanced work including full-time and sandwich courses for students from several Local Education Authority areas. The governing bodies of these colleges include representatives of Local Education Authorities for the areas concerned. Students taking advanced courses in the Regional and Area Colleges have the same opportunity for degrees as those in university institutions, through the newly created Council of National Academic Awards, which approve degree courses in particular	Higher non-university or university	13-15

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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					departments. The Regional Colleges have now been incorporated into Polytechnics, see 5.7. below.		
5.3. Art establishments	1-2	GCE 'O' level	College Certificates or Arts Certificates	Full time	A preliminary full-time course of 1 or 2 years will enable students to enter at the age of 18 a 3-year full-time course leading to the diploma which is awarded by the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design (NCDAD).	Higher non-university or university	13-14
	3	5 'O' level passes in GCE	Diploma in Art and Design				13-15
					Also a wide variety of vocational courses which can be entered directly after leaving school at 16. This category of establishment includes the Royal College of Art which in 1967 received a Charter to grant degrees, and is a university institution in receipt of grant direct from the DES.		
5.4. Agricultural establishments	2	5 'O' level passes in GCE and a year or more of practical experience on a farm before entering College	National Diploma in Agriculture, National Diploma in Horticulture, National Diploma in Dairying	Full time	Courses in agricultural subjects at a level below that of a university degree are provided at the agricultural college and at the agricultural and horticultural institution maintained by local education authorities.	Higher non-university	
5.5. Farm Institutes (now included in 5.4.)	1	3 'O' level passes in the GCE or successful completion of stage I of a City & Guilds course in general agriculture, or an equivalent part-time course. A minimum 12 months' practical experience is also required.	National certificates in general agriculture, horticulture or poultry husbandry	Full time	Many of the institutes also offer supplementary courses of up to a year's duration of a more specialized character for students who successfully complete the basic course. These cover such subjects as animal husbandry, fruit growing, farm management and mechanisation.	"	
5.6. Other major establishments							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.6.1. Technical Colleges and Colleges of Commerce	Variable	Variable	Certificates of the Regional Examining Union		Technical Colleges, including Agricultural establishments, provide for full-time and part-time students. The Colleges vary greatly in size, range of subjects, level of work and type of course. The largest has a total of some 12,000 students on the roll. The larger colleges usually offer a wide variety of subjects, covering the basic technologies and the fundamental sciences. Colleges are organised in two broad groups: "Local colleges" and "Area colleges" which are now virtually indistinguishable from each other and belong under "other major establishments" with no separate identification.	Complementary or higher non-university or university	Variable
(a) Local Colleges	2-5	Variable but normally fixed at four 'O' level passes in GCE or an approved equivalent - in business studies at least three passes are required	Ordinary National Certificate. City & Guilds of London Institute Certificates, etc. College Diploma in Office Studies, GCE.	Part time	They provide mainly part-time courses, some (lasting 2 to 5 years) leading directly to craftsmen and technicians qualifications such as Ordinary National Certificate and City & Guilds of London Institute Certificate.	Complementary	13-17
(b) Area Colleges	2-3	Variable. Five GCE passes including one 'A' level or an Ordinary National Diploma.	Higher National Diplomas and Certificates, College Diplomas	Full time and part time	Also provide some advanced course from 2 to 4 years in duration for students starting at 18 or 19 years of age. The largest group of students attending technical college are young employees and apprentices who are released by employers for study, usually on one day a week; day release study is often supplemented by attendance at evening classes. A wide variety of craft courses are available for young workers in various trades and occupations leading to appropriate qualifications at the end of a course of 3 to 5 years. Sandwich courses and "block-release" courses which involve short periods of full-time study are also provided.	Higher non-university or university	13-15

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.7. Polytechnics	Variable	Variable for CNAA Degree courses: GCE with passes in 5 subjects including 2 'A' levels in appropriate subjects, GCE with 4 passes in 4 subjects, including 3 'A' levels in appropriate subjects. An appropriate ONC or Diploma at a good standard. Passes at a sufficiently high standard in the Certificate of Secondary Education will be accepted in lieu of passes at 'O' level in the GCE. Also special admission requirements for a particular course in terms of 'A' and/ or 'O' level in certain subjects (i.e. Modern language, science and technology). A College may require a pass at a particular level in the ONC or OND examination.	Degrees: B.A. Ordinary and Honours level. B.Sc. Ordinary and Honours level. M.A. and M.Sc. post-graduate courses of study. M.Phil. and Ph.D. (post-graduate research degrees).	Full time Part time Sandwich	The government has decided to concentrate higher education provision within the further education system by forming from some 60 leading colleges of technology, commerce and art, 30 major institutions of a national character, to be known as "Polytechnics". Each is planned for ultimate growth to at least 2,000 full-time students plus part-time students drawn from their surrounding areas. Work and Diplomas are of degree standard under the supervision of the Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA). Polytechnics are also responsible for other advanced courses not necessarily of degree standard. The CNAA degree courses are part of the network of courses provided by these colleges as a whole, covering a wide range of entrants and subjects.	Higher non-university and university	Variable

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.8. Evening institutes	Variable	Variable	Variable	Part time	These establishments provide a wide range of courses, many of them of recreational type, for evening students. They are often housed in premises used by day for other educational purposes. Some of their education is related to the specialized requirements of the various professional bodies in the commercial field. Many establishments also offer courses leading to the Ordinary National Certificate or to the Higher National Certificate in Business Studies. Some run day-time as well as evening classes. Many LEAs are now calling them "Adult Education Institutes or Centres."	Complementary	Variable
B. Independent establishments recognized as efficient	Variable	Variable	Variable	Full time or part time	The number of such establishments is quite small (about 100 in England and Wales).	Complementary	Variable
5.9. Teaching English to foreign students 5.10. Other					About 50 of each.		
6. Recognized qualifications prepared in grant-aided establishments of further education					For more detailed classification of subjects available in further education see below, section dealing with same.		
6.1. University first degree	Variable	GCE 'A' level	B.A. Ordinary and honours. B.Sc. Ordinary and honours	Full time or part time	These advanced courses are provided by Polytechnics and other major establishments.	Higher university	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.2. CNAA first degree	Variable	GCE 'A' level or Higher National Certificate	B.A. Ordinary and honours B.Sc. Odinary and honours	Full time or sandwich course	These advanced courses are provided by Polytechnics and other major establishments. The Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) is not an examing body. Through its validation, of courses proposed by colleges, it provides a means for colleges to devise their own courses to set their own entrance standards, within the basic entry requirements common to all degree courses, to teach their own students as they wish and, with the help of external examiners approved by the Council, to examine their own students. It is an autonomous body which was established by Royal Charter in September 1964. It has powers to award degrees, diplomas and certificates and other academic awards to students who have successfully pursued courses of study approved by the Council at establishments for higher education other than Universities or who have successfully carried out research work under arrangements approved by the Council at an educational or research establishment other than a university. The awards are required by its charter to be comparable in standard with those of British Universities.	Higher university	
6.3. University higher degree	Variable	First degree	M.A., M.Sc.	Full time and part time	Polytechnics normally provide such advanced courses.	University (post-graduate)	
6.4. CNAA higher degrees	Variable	First degree	M.A., M.Sc.	Full time or sandwich courses	Only Polytechnics provide such advanced courses.	Higher university (post-graduate)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.5. Post-graduate and research	Variable	First degree	M.Phil. (research work) Ph.D. (research work)	Full time, part time, sandwich courses	Such courses are offered by Polytechnics, National Colleges and certain other major establishments.	Higher university (post-graduate)	
6.6. Higher National Diploma (HND)	2-3	Usually 5 GCE passes including one 'A' level or an Ordinary National Diploma	HND	Normally full time and sandwich	Polytechnics and other major establishments provide courses leading to these qualifications which give access to such occupations as qualified technicians.	Higher non-university	
6.7. Higher National Certificates (HNC)	2-3	See 6.6.	HNC	Normally part time	Courses are provided by Polytechnics, Regional colleges, Art schools and other major establishments. Certificates are virutally of HND standard.	Higher non-university	
6.8. Art diplomas and certificates		Variable	HNC	Full time and part time		Higher non-university	
6.8.1. Diploma in Art and Design	3-4				These courses are provided by Polytechnics, Art establishments and other major establishments		
6.8.2. Art teacher's diploma and certificate	1				Provided by Art Teacher Training Centres which form part of Art establishments.		
6.9. Professional qualifications	Variable	Variable		Full time, part time, sandwich courses	Polytechnics, National Colleges, Art and Agricultural establishments, other major establishments and a few evening institutes provide advanced courses leading to these qualifications	Higher non-university	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.10. College diplomas and certificates	Variable	Variable		Full time, part time, sandwich courses	The courses leading to these diplomas and certificates are offered by Polytechnics, National Colleges, Agricultural establishments and other major establishments.	Higher non-university	
6.11. Other advanced courses	Variable	Variable		"	All establishments of further education provide courses leading to advanced qualifications not included elsewhere.	Higher non-university	
6.12. Ordinary National Diploma (OND)	2-3	GCE 'O' level	OND	Normally full time and sandwich	Polytechnics, Art establishments and other major establishments offer courses leading to these qualifications which give access to such occupations as technicians.	Technical secondary (b)	
6.13. Ordinary National Certificate (ONC)	2-3	GCE 'O' level		Normally part time	These courses of about the same level as those leading to OND are provided by Polytechnics, Art establishments, other major establishments and some evening institutes.	Technical secondary (b)	
6.14. City & Guilds courses	2-3	Variable			Many apprentices take craft courses leading to the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute and the regional examining Unions. The same standard of competence is reached in either 2 or 3 years of part-time study; a further 2 years normally leads to the Final Certificate of the City & Guilds which may be converted, usually with further study, to the Full Technological Certificate. All types of establishments of further education provide courses leading to such qualifications except the agricultural establishments.	Technical secondary (b)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.15. General Certificate of Education (GCE) 6.15.1. Ordinary level 'O' 6.15.2. Advanced level 'A'					Polytechnics, Art establishments, Farm institutes, other major establishments and evening institutes also give courses leading to the GCE 'O' and 'A' level.	General secondary (b) General secondary (a)	
6.16. Other non-advanced courses	Variable	Variable	Variable		All further education establishments with the exception of National Colleges provide such courses.	Technical secondary (b)	
7. Former Colleges of Advanced Technology (CATs)					All the Colleges of Advanced Technology received university status in 1965	Higher university	
8. The Professional Institutions		In order to become an Associate Member of one of these institutions a person must have: - reached the age of 26 years (in the case of Engineering Institutions); - passed the Institution's own examination or such exempting examinations as may be approved from time to time by the Council; - been adequately trained; - had sufficient practical experience in his particular field; - held a post of professional responsibility for a certain period.	Associate Membership Corporate Membership Chartered Engineers Chartered Accountant, etc. MICE (Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers) MIEE (Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers) AMICE (Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, etc.)		Each institution has its own constitution and its own regulations, and it is not easy to make general statements which are applicable to all of them. Their function is to promote the general advance of the science or technology with which they are concerned. Outside the field of technology the same is true of the professional bodies which exist to serve the needs of the business world - in accountancy for example. The major institutions are incorporated by Royal Charter. All the associations have several grades of membership, usually including those of student members, graduate members, associate members, and members or fellows (in ascending order). Exemptions from the institution's examinations are accorded to holders of certain university degrees or equivalent qualifications and some parts of the examinations to holders of Higher National Diplomas, Higher National Certificates or certain other relevant qualifications.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
9. Correspondence Courses	Variable	-	College Diplomas, Ordinary National Certificate, Higher National Certificate (usually in Business Studies)	-	Correspondence courses are also available at Evening Institutes and local technical colleges.	Variable	
10. Adult Education					Adult education is a joint enterprise undertaken by local education authorities, the universities and other bodies recognized by the central education departments as responsible for providing such education, and are aided by grants, and also by the Forces, and certain other voluntary bodies which are not grant-aided.	Adult education	
10.1. Short-term Residential Colleges	Weekend 2 weeks						
10.2. Long-term Residential Colleges (Ruskin College and Coleg Harlech, for example)	1-2				Most of the adult education takes place in Evening Institutes, but also in schools of art, adult education centres, community centres, library institutes and youth clubs. Many of the classes are practical but there are also wide opportunities for academic study at all levels.		
10.3. Extra-mural Departments of the Universities	1 term to 3-4 years				These departments provide courses of a high academic standard.	Higher non-university and university	
10.4. The Workers' Educational Association (WEA)					It also provides courses of a high academic standard.	Higher non-university	
					The WEA is the chief voluntary body in the field of adult education and works in the closest co-operation with the Universities.		
There are also a few other educational bodies such as:					They all provide adult education offering courses in handicrafts and other subjects to their members; the local education authorities usually supply the teachers.		
10.5. The City Literary Institute in London					These are voluntary bodies and also organise adult education courses but are not grant-aided.		
10.6. The Women's Institution							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
10.7. The Townsmen's Guilds							
10.8. The National Council of Labour College							
10.9. The Co-operative Union							
10.10. The British Council of Churches							
10.11. Trade Unions							
10.13. The Youth Service					Responsibility for youth services in the United Kingdom is shared by the education departments, local education authorities and voluntary organisations including the Churches. The status of youth services as an essential part of the educational system of England and Wales was confirmed by the Education Act of 1944. Most of the voluntary organisations provide educational and religious activities as well as social and recreational pursuits, for their members and all of them seek to inculcate high ideals of personal conduct and service to the community.		
11. Teachers' training							
11.1. Colleges of Education	3	GCE. Minimum of 5 'O' level passes	Teacher's Certificate	Full time	Minimum age of entry - 18 years.	Higher non-university	
	4	Varies according to requirements of each university	B.Ed.	Full time	A course comprising studies and training leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education.	Higher university	
	1	University degree	Teacher's Certificate	Full time	A course for graduates with Ordinary and Honours degrees.	Higher university (post-graduate)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
11.2. Colleges of Education (Technical)	1	University Degree or equivalent technical qualifications	Teacher's Certificate	Full time	For holders of qualifications in technical subjects who intend to teach in Colleges of further education. (For more details concerning courses and degrees available in Colleges of Education, see Section dealing with teachers' training).	Higher university, post-graduate or equivalent technical qualifications	
12. Universities 12.1. Institutions The 34 Universities of England and Wales can be divided into eight groups					The Universities, as autonomous bodies, have complete academic freedom. They alone decide what students to admit, what professors, and other academic staff to appoint, what to teach, what degrees to award and on what conditions. Most university institutions in England and Wales exercise their rights and functions by virtue of Royal Charters.	Higher university	
(1) Oxford and Cambridge They are the two oldest universities. Both are based on component Colleges, and they have some 20,000 students between them.		Oxford: Be accepted for admission to one of the Oxford Colleges or halls and satisfy the University's General Requirements: have passed an approved paper in use of English - one or two approved foreign languages. 'A' level in two approved subjects. No course requirements. Cambridge: To be admitted to one of the Colleges and satisfy the University's examination requirements for matriculation; GCE passes in a language other than English, in an approved	B.A. and B.Sc. (Ordinary and Honours) M.A. (Post-graduate Study) M.Phil. and Ph.D. (Post-graduate Study and Research) In some universities B.Ed. and Dip.Ed. (Post-graduate)	Full time	Students must make their own application for admission to a university or college. For all the English and Welsh universities these applications are processed through the Universities Central Council on Admissions. Virtually every student normally resident in England or Wales with specific minimum qualifications, who is admitted to a first degree course at a university in England or Wales is entitled to a grant from his local education authority which is intended to cover his tuition fees and term-time maintenance for the duration of his course and also includes an element towards his vacation maintenance. The full value of the grant may be reduced according to his parents' or his own means. The government exercises its responsibilities in relation to the universities through the University Grants Committee. This body, appointed by the Secretary of State, consists of members drawn from the academic and business worlds, though universities as such, are not represented on it. The Committee's terms of reference are:		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
(2) <u>The University of London</u> The largest with over 30,000 full-time students. Made of a federation of colleges and schools - the Imperial College of Science & Technology, the London School of Economics and Political Science, etc. It is mainly an examining body and has devolved its teaching duties upon its numerous self-governing schools.		Mathematical or Scientific subject, and in two other approved subjects, and a pass in an approved paper in Use of English or an approved alternative 'A' level in two approved subjects. No course requirements. <u>Other Universities</u> They usually apply one of five patterns (in terms of GCE passes) <u>Pattern 1</u>: 5 passes (at least 2 'A' levels) <u>Pattern 2</u>: 4 passes (at least 3 'A' levels) <u>Pattern 3</u> : 3 passes all at 'A' level (at the same sitting) <u>Pattern 4</u>: 3 passes all at 'A' level <u>Pattern 5</u>: 2 'A' levels and general evidence of a wide range of study (not stated as a specific 'O' level requirement, although such evidence will usually be expected to include 'O' level passes)		Full time	To enquire into the financial needs of university education in Great Britain; to advise the Government as to the application of any grants made by Parliament towards meeting them; to collect, examine and make available information relating to university education throughout the United Kingdom; and to admit, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to national needs. Government grants made on the advice of the University Grants Committee amount to about 70 per cent of the universities' recurrent expenditure and about 90 per cent of their capital expenditure. Recurrent grants (well over 40 per cent of which are absorbed by academic salaries) are assessed on a quinquennial basis. Non-recurrent grants are authorised to meet expenditure resulting from annual programmes of building starts, the total of which is approved by the Government. In both cases the allocation to individual universities is made by the UGC.		
(3) <u>The University of Durham</u>, also based on colleges and Newcastle which was a division of the University of Durham until 1963 when it became a separate University.				Full time	The higher education system in England and Wales does not pretend to accommodate all candidates with minimum entrance qualifications. The generally accepted minimum entrance qualifications for universities has been set at two 'A' level passes in the GCE taken at 18. In fact most of the successful candidates for university places hold qualifications far above the minimum. In England and Wales over four out of five had at least three 'A' levels and almost half of them had at least two at grade C (60 per cent) of two grades above the pass mark.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
(4) Wales A federal University consisting of 7 separate institutions (5) The old English type University founded by proud and wealthy business and professional men in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Manchester Birmingham Liverpool Leeds Sheffield Bristol (6) The younger English civic Universities founded between the wars although most of them became independent only after the Second World War. Before this, they were small university colleges affiliated to the University of London and offering courses leading to its external degrees. Reading		To be considered for admission to a given degree course, a candidate must not only satisfy the General Requirements for the particular university concerned, but also what is usually termed the Course Requirements. A growing number of universities also accept ONC/ OND (Ordinary National Certificate Diploma) passes in appropriate subjects and at a high standard in lieu of GCE 'O' level and 'A' level passes.		Full time	This state of affairs means that there is fierce competition among potential university students which tends through the law of demand and supply to raise the entrance requirements. It also means that the precise entrance qualifications fluctuate from one year to the other according to the number of applicants on the one hand, and to the number of places available on the other. It is to be noted that in the 1960s, the entrance qualifications were practically always above the minimum level, the number of applicants with the minimum entrance requirements outweighing by far the number of university places. With the increase in the birth rate in the late 1950s and early 1960s, coupled with the trend for more pupils to stay on at school and qualify for university entrance, the entrance qualifications are likely to remain above the so called minimum. A first degree course usually extends over a period of 3 years (except in medicine, veterinary studies and dental surgery, which requires 5-7 years) and is awarded after the successful completion of a series of examinations which usually take place at the end of each of the three academic years. An Honours degree takes 1 to 2 years more than an Ordinary first degree and is a degree for which one or two subjects chosen among those studied in the first 2 years of the degree course are studied for another year or two thus giving the holder of such a degree "specialist" qualifications. This degree is also awarded on an examination basis.		

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						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
Nottingham					In arts faculties, modern language students are required to spend 1 year in the country whose language they are studying.		
Southampton							
Hull					M.A. and M.Phil. are post-graduate degrees awarded after 1 year of study and research work, culminating in a memoir.		
Exeter							
Leicester					A Ph.D. is a doctorate and usually requires 3 years of study and research leading to a thesis.		
(7) The New Universities				Full time			
Keele founded in 1949 was the first of a new generation of universities and was followed by:					M.A.'s, M.Phil.'s and Ph.D.'s are separate and unconnected post-graduate degrees (for instance, you can study for a Ph.D. without having an M.A. or an M.Phil.) but require an Honours first degree.		
Sussex							
York					For more detailed classification see classification of higher education by field of study below.		
East Anglia							
Essex							
Lancaster							
Kent							
Warwick							
(8) The former Colleges of Advanced Technology (CATs) which have received university status since 1965.				Full time			
Aston in Birmingham							
Bath							
Bradford							
Brunel							
City							
Loughborough							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
Salford							
Surrey							
12.2. Subjects of study							
1. Education							
2. Medicine, dentistry and health							
3. Engineering and technology							
4. Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science							
5. Science							
6. Social, administrative and business studies							
7. Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects							
8. Language, literature and area studies							
9. Arts other than languages							
10. Music, drama and visual arts							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
13. The Open University		No formal academic qualifications will be required for registration as a student	The B.A. degree of the Open University is obtained by the accumulation of "credits" - six credits for an ordinary degree, eight for honours	Part time	The Open University started to function at the end of 1970 with the object of providing opportunities at undergraduate and postgraduate levels for all those capable of a higher education who had not been or are not able to take advantage of the facilities offered by other institutions of higher education. Normally, the students are at least 21 years of age and the majority are in full-time employment or working in the home. Only the degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA) is awarded, even if a student specializes in science or technology. Students may specialize, or may take a wide range of subjects or disciplines. The organisation of the courses is aimed to impose as few restrictions on choice as possible, so allowing maximum flexibility and an inter-disciplinary approach. For the honours degree there are some restrictions on the choice of subjects for obtaining the additional two credits. Credits for the award of degrees may be accumulated over any number of years, but courses do not have to be taken in consecutive years. In any one year of study, a student must register for at least one full credit course, or its equivalent in part-credit courses, but for not more than two credit courses or the equivalent. As the initial courses must be designed to suit a variety of academic backgrounds students are required to obtain credits in (normally) two Foundation courses. In 1972, there are five Foundation courses which each count as a full credit, viz. Arts (Humanities), Mathematics, Science, Social Sciences (Understanding Society), Technology (the man-made world). There are three other levels of academic work above Foundation courses.	Higher university	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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					Each degree course will make substantial use of correspondence course techniques which will provide the nucleus around which an integrated sequence of radio and television programmes of discussion groups and of short residential courses can be built. Initially courses will run from January to December. Post-graduate courses for the award of higher degrees and post experience courses are being made available.		

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification	Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
Group 1. Teachers' certificates	Education	Group 8. Language, literature and area studies	Humanities
Group 2. Medicine, health and welfare	Medical sciences	Group 9. Arts other than languages	"
Group 3. Engineering and technology	Technology	Group 10. Music, drama, art and design	Fine Arts
Group 4. Agriculture	Agriculture		
Group 5. Science	Pure sciences		
Group 6. Social, administrative and business studies excluding:	Social sciences		
Law	Law		
Psychology	Humanities		
Group 7. Vocational subjects			
- Architecture	Architecture		
- Catering and institutional management	Social sciences		
- Home economics	"		
- Librarianship	Humanities		
- Nautical subjects	Technology		
- Transport	"		
- Wholesale and retail trades	Social sciences		
- Other professional and vocational subjects	Others		

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
Group 1. Education	
1. Education	Education
2. Combinations of education with other subjects	"
Group 2. Medicine, dentistry and health	
3. Medicine	Medical sciences
4. Dentistry	"
5. Pharmacy	"
6. Pharmacology	"
7. Other studies allied to medicine and health	"
Group 3. Engineering and technology	
8. Aeronautical engineering	Technology
9. Chemical engineering	"
10. Civil engineering	"
11. Electrical engineering	"
12. Mechanical engineering	"
13. Production engineering	"
14. Mining	"
15. Metallurgy	"
16. Other, general and combined engineering subjects	"
17. Surveying	"
18. Other technologies and combinations of engineering and technologies	"
19. Combinations of group 3 with groups 4-9	"
Group 4. Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	
20. Agriculture	Agriculture
21. Agricultural biology	"
22. Agricultural chemistry	"
23. Forestry	"
24. Veterinary studies	"
Group 5. Science	
25. Biology	Pure sciences
26. Botany	"
27. Zoology	"
28. Physiology and/or anatomy	"
29. Biochemistry	"
30. Other, general and combined biological sciences	"
31. Mathematics	"
32. Mathemicatics with physics	"
33. Physics	"
34. Chemistry	"
35. Geology	"
36. Environmental sciences (other than geology)	"
37. Other, general and combined physical sciences	Pure sciences
38. Combinations of biological and physical sciences	"
39. Combinations of group 5 with groups 6-9	"
Group 6. Social, administrative and business studies	
40. Business management studies	Social sciences
41. Economics	"
42. Geography	"
43. Accountancy	"
44. Government and public administration	"
45. Law	Law
46. Psychology	Humanities
47. Sociology	Social sciences
48. Social anthropology	"
49. Combinations within group 6	"
50. Combinations of group 6 with groups 7-9	"
Group 7. Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	
51. Architecture	Architecture
52. Town and country planning	"
53. Home, hotel and institutional management	Social sciences
54. Other professional and vocational subjects	"
Group 8. Language, literature and area studies	
55. English	Humanities
56. Welsh and other Celtic languages and studies	"
57. French language and studies	"
58. French/German language and studies	"
59. German language and studies	"
60. Hispanic languages and studies	"
61. Other and combined Western European languages and studies	"
62. Russian language and studies	"
63. Other Slavonic and Eastern European languages and studies	"
64. Chinese language and studies	"
65. Oriental, Asian and African languages and/or studies	"
66. Classical studies	"
67. Other, general and combined language, literature and area studies	"
68. Combinations of group 8 and group 9	"

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification	Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
Group 9. Arts other than languages			
69. History	Humanities		
70. Archaeology	"		
71. Philosophy	"		
72. Theology	"		
Group 10. Music, drama and visual arts			
73. Art and design	Fine arts		
74. Drama	"		
75. Music	"		
76. Arts general, and combined with other arts subjects	"		

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	Colleges of Education		The Colleges of Education are the principal source of supply of qualified teachers for the maintained schools. On entering employment in these schools qualified teachers are required to serve a probationary period, normally of 1 year. There are over 150 Colleges of Education in England and Wales as well as Departments of Education in some Polytechnics and in Universities. At the regional level the organisation of the training of teachers is based upon the universities, which all have institutes of education to which the surrounding teacher-training institutions are affiliated. Also affiliated to the institutes are the local education authorities and practicing teachers. The institutes and their affiliated bodies form "area-training" organisations which approve the syllabuses and course proposed by their constituent colleges, conduct examinations recognized by the Department for the teachers' professional qualifications, arrange refresher and other courses and foster educational research. They have no responsibility for the financial or administrative control of the individual colleges. Training colleges are provided either by local education authorities or by voluntary bodies, many of which are religious denominations. The Colleges provided by local education authorities are maintained by them out of pooled funds to which all local authorities subscribe, in proportion to the number of children on the registers in their area. Most colleges provide residential facilities for a number of their students but many live in approved lodgings and an increasing number attend daily from home. A few colleges cater exclusively for older students, including married women who cannot leave home to undertake a training course. Special provision for older students is also made in college "outposts" which have been set up in areas beyond daily reach of a college. Experimental part-time courses of training are being held at colleges of education in three selected areas. A typical course for a teacher's certificate includes: (a) Study of the theory of education in general. (b) Detailed study of the needs and interests of children and the principles of the curriculum in relation to a particular age range. (Training is usually devoted to a particular age range). (c) Supervised teaching practice in a school (about 15 weeks during 3-year course). (d) Such instruction in written and spoken English as a student may need. (e) A main course in a subject in one field of study for the student's personal development (in the case of students training for work in a secondary school, the College would provide a professional course in relation to the student's main course).

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
			(f) Students may also take either a second main course, or study the contents and method of teaching a selected subject, or make a special study of the theory and practice of education. As part of their personal education, students are expected to take one, or sometimes, two, subjects, to the highest level they can. The Institute examines the student in the theory of education and the subjects offered under (e) or (f) above.
(A) Primary Schools	Colleges of Education	3 year course	The normal length of the general training course is 3 years but at most colleges there are also opportunities for certain students to proceed to a 4th year of training leading to the B.Ed. (Bachelor of Education) degree, the minimum entrance qualifications for candidates is 5 'O' level passes in the GCE (or grade I passes in the CSE). The great majority of primary school teachers are non-graduates. However, the profession is open to graduates of both sexes who wish to teach at that level. Graduates obtaining their degrees after 31st December, 1969, are required to complete satisfactorily a 1-year initial course of teacher training. The minimum age for entry to the initial training course is 18 and there is no upper age limit.
		1 - 2 year courses	There are shortened courses for mature students with suitable previous education or experience. There is now a requirement that teachers in primary schools must be trained. This means that normally they must have satisfactorily completed a course of training (normally of 3 years) in a college of education.
(B) Secondary Schools	Colleges of Education	1-year course	At present graduates and holders of certain specialist qualifications may be recognized as qualified teachers without taking any special training, although they are encouraged to take a 1-year post-graduate course of professional training. However, holders of degrees or certain specialist qualifications which will be obtained after 31st December, 1973, will then be required to take this training.
		3-year course	The general length of the general training course is 3 years but at most colleges there are also opportunities for certain students to proceed to a 4th year of training leading to the B.Ed. (Bachelor of Education) degree.
	University Departments of Education	1-year professional training	1-year courses of professional training for students holding university degrees are held in university departments of education as well as in certain Colleges of Education in England and Wales (see above).
	University Departments of Education	1-year course	1-year courses for serving teachers are held by some university departments of Education leading to the Dip.Ed. qualifications.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
	University Departments of Education	4-year course	Some universities, whose academic links with the colleges of education are already strong, have been making arrangements under which suitable students may obtain degrees together with a professional teaching qualification.
II. Secondary Schools (Grant-aided)	-	-	The status of teachers in grant-aided schools, except for a small number of specialist instructors who may be employed on a temporary basis only, must be approved by the Department of Education and Science.
III. Teachers of Special Subjects			
Primary and Secondary School	Some Colleges of Education and University Departments of Education	1	These establishments offer 1-year professional training courses for students holding appropriate qualifications in handicraft, housecraft, music, physical education, rural science, or speech and drama.
Secondary Schools	Art Teachers Training Centres	1	These 1-year professional training courses are meant for holders of advanced qualifications in art.
IV. Technical Institution	College of Education and University Departments of Education	1	Most teachers in technical institutions have prior (or commercial) industrial or professional experience; about one-third of the full-time teachers have also a teaching certificate or diploma.
V. Further Education Establishments	College of Education (Technical)	1	There are four of these colleges which specialize in the provision of 1-year courses of teacher training for students with qualifications in technical subjects who intend to teach in further education establishments.
VI. Other			
Primary - Technical Further	College of Education	-	Supplementary courses are offered to qualified teachers wishing to specialize. These courses are usually taken by non-graduate full-time teachers.
VII. All levels	Teachers' Centres	-	Many local authorities have set up Teachers' Centres where teachers can attend "refresher" courses either at week-ends or during vacation or special leave from work.
University			There is no teaching training for university teachers. Promotion depends largely on experience, publications and academic attainments. In general salaries are similar all over the United Kingdom (except in London where there is a London allowance to meet the higher cost of living), and there are efficiency bars separating each category along the promotion scale. The first appointment, when made at the assistant or lecturer level, is always followed by a probationary period, generally of 1 to 3 years' duration.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
University Teaching Staff			Assistant Lecturers: (This title has been dropped by almost all universities and is now known as Probationary Lecturer). Duties to give lectures, conduct tutorials, mark examinations, undertake research. The only requirement to become an Assistant Lecturer/Lecturer is a good Honours degree. However, it is customary to expect an Assistant Lecturer/ Lecturer to hold a post-graduate degree or be about to have it conferred, and to have undertaken post-graduate research in his own field of interest. Lecturer: Good Honours degree - post-graduate degree and research. Duties to give lectures, conduct tutorials, mark examinations, undertake research, publications. Some administrative responsibilities in the Department. Senior Lecturer and Reader: Most of his time is devoted to lecturing, research and publication. He has administrative responsibilities such as "Advisor of Studies", etc. Before becoming a Senior Lecturer or a Reader, it is necessary to have achieved academic attainments of a high standard in one's specialized field. The title of Reader is sometimes conferred on persons in independent charge of a subject, sometimes in recognition of merit in research. Professor: Holds a Chair, in charge of a Department - Does some lecturing, but mainly concerned with administration and research. In addition to these regular posts there are temporary posts and posts of a less academic nature. Temporary Assistant Lecturer: Same requirements and duties as for an Assistant Lecturer. Temporary Lecturer: Same requirements and duties as for a Lecturer. Research Assistant: Generally to work with a team. Research Fellow: An Honours degree and some research experience is desirable. A Research Fellow is usually a member of a team investigating particular aspects of a problem. Important firms such as Esso, Shell, B.P. or I.C.I. offer Research Fellowships to suitably qualified people. The appointments last for 1 to 7 years or more. Research Student: To have a good Honours degree. Not necessary to have previous research experience. Big firms offer Research Studentships under the same conditions as Research Fellowships. Teaching Fellow: To hold the degree of Ph.D. or to be about to have it conferred. This post is tenable for a limited amount of time but is renewable.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
			Tutorial Fellow: To be a graduate, preferably with a post-graduate degree and/or with some research experience. Post tenable for a limited amount of time - Renewable - Main duty is to assist the Director of a project, or the Head of a Department in his work. Administrative Assistant (Offices): To be a graduate. Concerned exclusively with the administration side of a University. Part-time Assistant Lecturer and Lecturer: Same as for Assistant Lecturers and Lecturers.

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NORTHERN IRELAND

(September 1971)

Compulsory schooling: 10 years from the age of 5 to 15

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. Pre-Primary education					Although the value of such pre-primary education has been officially recognised little provision has so far been made. Most of these schools are under local education authorities. Very few primary schools have nursery classes attached to them.	Pre-primary	
1.1. Nursery schools	-	2-5 years of age					
1.2. Nursery classes	-	3-5 years of age			In general their aim is to introduce young children to school work through informal play activities such as drawing, painting, listening to stories told by the teacher, dancing and learning by organised play, the value of money and weights and measures.		
					In almost all cases, superintendent teachers, assistant teachers and teachers in nursery schools are qualified.		
2. Primary education					Grant-aided schools not being nursery schools or special schools, if under the management of a local education authority, are known as country primary schools and if not under such management, are known as voluntary primary schools.		
					Primary education caters for pupils between the ages of 5 and 11+.		
2.1. "Infants"	2	To be 5 years of age		Full time	"Infants" are pupils aged 5 to 7; that is pupils in their first 2 years in primary education. They can either be grouped in a department which is itself part of a primary school or in an infant school which has its own premises.	Primary	1-2
2.2. "Junior" (or "Standards")	4-5	Completion of "infant" classes		Full time	Classes known as "Junior" or "Standard" cater for pupils aged 7 to 11+, that is pupils in their last 3 or 4 years of primary education. They too can be departments attached to primary schools or be independent junior schools.	Primary	3-6/7

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
2.3. Junior with infants	6-7	To be 5 years of age		Full time	These are primary schools catering for the whole primary age group, that is from 5 to 11+. The former division between infants and junior being replaced by a unified system of numbering classes from Primary 1 to Primary 7. This latter classification is now prevailing in Northern Ireland.	Primary	1-6/7
2.4. "Unreorganised" Primary schools	10	To be 5 years of age		Full time	After 1948 the system of compulsory education was re-organised along the lines we know now (i.e. Primary, Secondary, etc.). However, owing to the lack of provision for secondary education in some areas, some primary schools remained "unre-organised" or not fully re-organised. It means that until proper provision for secondary education is made in these areas, the "unre-organised" schools will provide courses for pupils from the age of 5 to the statutory leaving age of 15.	Primary and General secondary (b)	1-10
2.5. Preparatory departments (Attached to Grammar schools)	6-7	To be 5 years of age	-	Full time	Some grammar schools provide primary education in their own preparatory departments.	Primary	1-6/7
2.6. Independent schools	Variable	Variable	-	Full time	These are non-grant-aided schools which provide full-time education for pupils of compulsory school age. They may also provide education for pupils under or above that age.	Primary and General secondary (a) and (b)	Variable
3. Special education							
3.1. Special classes	6-7	To be 5 years of age			There are special classes for handicapped children of primary school age. These classes are in primary schools.	Primary	1-6/7

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
4. Secondary education							
4.1. Secondary (Intermediate)	4	To be 11 years of age and to have completed primary school	None or GCE or examinations conducted by Public Bodies or CSE	Full time	For the first 2 years the education provided is of a general nature, whereas the last year is more specialised with a practical bias. It is not customary for all pupils to sit leaving examinations but pupils are presented for the GCE, CSE and for examinations conducted by the Royal Society of Arts and other public bodies. No fees.	General secondary (b)	8-11
4.2. Grammar schools	6-7	To be 11+ years of age; to have completed primary education, and to have been judged suitable for grammar school education	GCE 'O' and 'A' levels	Full time	Grammar schools were open to pupils who had passed the 11+ examination, officially known as the Qualifying Examination and to a small number of fee paying pupils who failed to reach the qualifying standard. The Qualifying Examination has been abolished in 1965 and has been replaced by a more simple selection procedure, which is mainly based on teachers' estimates and verbal reasoning tests. Of the small percentage of fee paying pupils who are admitted annually to grammar schools and who failed to reach the qualifying standard in the selection procedure a number are awarded scholarships based on their performance after 1 year at the grammar school and on the recommendation of the grammar school headmaster. Pupils who enter grammar schools generally intend to go on to Higher Education or to enter business or the professions. Methods of instruction are strongly academic. Grammar school studies lead to the GCE which can be taken at 'O' or 'A' level and on a subject basis, that is to say that one pass at 'O' or 'A' level is enough to secure a Certificate. 'O' level Certificates are normally taken after 5 years of full-time academic study. A sizable percentage of pupils who have completed their 'O' level course enter the 6th form of	General secondary (a)	7-12/13 or 8-13/14

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					grammar schools with a view to presenting for 'A' level certificates normally after 2 years. "Voluntary" Grammar Schools outnumber "County" Grammar Schools by 60 to 21 and are classified in two categories: Group 'A', which in addition to receiving recurrent grants, qualify for capital grants on new buildings at the rate of either 80 per cent or 65 per cent (depending on whether or not the school is a school, one-third of whose Governing Body has been appointed by the Minister of Education), capital expenditure on new buildings; and Group 'B' (four in number) which receive only recurrent grants and remain entirely responsible for their own buildings. A Group 'B' Grammar School is entirely free in its choice of pupils whereas a Group 'A' school must reserve at least 80 per cent of its places for pupils from among those selected for a grammar school education. Fees: The secondary departments of Grammar Schools charge tuition fees, which, in all but a small number of cases are covered by the scholarship awarded by local education authorities to pupils who were successful in the Selection Procedure; the parents of "non-qualifiers" are required to pay the appropriate tuition fee. Some Grammar Schools have a boarding department for which a fee is payable but there are no boarding schools as such. Most Voluntary Grammar Schools also impose a capital fee which, statutorily, may not exceed £15 per annum.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
4.3. Special schools	5-6	-	-	Full time	These schools are specially organised for physically handicapped and educationally sub-normal children and provide special education for pupils requiring such treatment. The statutory leaving age in these establishments is 16.	Special	8-12/13
4.4. Private schools					There are very few private schools in Northern Ireland.		
4.5. Evening Secondary schools	-	-	GCE 'O' and 'A' level or CSE	Part time	In some secondary schools evening courses of a general nature combined with social and recreational activities are run by local education authorities.	General secondary (a) and (b)	Variable
5. Further education					In Northern Ireland the system of further education is similar to that in England and Wales and includes courses leading to the National Diplomas and Certificates, to City and Guilds of London Institute Certificates, Royal Society of Arts Certificates and College Certificates. There are 28 institutions of Further Education, all are under the control of local education authorities. The Belfast College of Technology is the most important establishment of Further Education, offering a variety of courses ranging from vocational courses to degree courses in textiles, pharmaceutics and chemical technology. There is a close relationship between the Belfast College of Technology and industry in Belfast. Most of the technological courses in mechanical and electrical engineering are provided at the College of Technology. Five of these establishments can be considered as Regional Colleges, the remaining ones corresponding to local colleges, most of which at present offer courses leading to ONC. All HNC/O courses except those offered at Londonderry Technical College are expected to transfer to the		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					Ulster College, the Northern Ireland Polytechnic, by September 1972. Most of these establishments of Further Education offer courses leading to the award of Certificates and Diplomas and City and Guilds certificates. Industrial Training Boards have now been established in the following industries: Construction, Engineering, Catering, Road Transport, Man-Made Fibres, Textiles, Distributive, Food and Drink, Clothing and Footwear. A special Committee has also been set up for the Tobacco Industry. Students attending vocational courses, that is courses designed primarily to prepare students for employment or to increase their knowledge, skill or proficiency related to their employment, do it on a full-time, day-release, block release or evening and other part-time bases. Fees are charged to students, both part-time and full-time. The local education authorities have, however, power to exempt from the payment of fees full-time students under 18 years of age who have reached a satisfactory level of attainment on admission, to provide them with books, etc., to pay any necessary examination fees, and to contribute toward their board and lodging in appropriate cases. There are special arrangements whereby students who are able to gain admission to approved courses even in Great Britain may be awarded training scholarships by the Ministry of Education.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.1. Establishments							
5.1.1. Almost all institutions of Further Education	2-5	At Principal's discretion	City and Guilds of London Institute Certificate	Part time and block release	City and Guilds of London Craft Certificates are awarded at three stages: Ordinary, Advanced and Full Technological. The Ordinary Certificate is obtained usually by means of 2 years of part-time study; a further 2 years normally leads to the Advanced Certificate and another year may be needed to reach Full Technological Certificate stage.	Technical secondary (b)	Variable
5.1.2. In "local" and "Area" colleges	1-3	At Principal's discretion	GCE 'O' and 'A' levels	Part time	Courses provided for those who wish to complete their secondary education by taking GCE examinations or who wish to continue their studies and need to obtain GCE passes in order to gain admission to technicians courses.	General secondary (a) or (b)	Variable
5.2. Qualifications obtained in institutions of Further Education							
5.2.1. University degree		According to number of GCE 'A' level passes		Full time and part time	For further details see below section dealing with fields of study.	Higher university	
5.2.2. Higher National Diploma 5.2.3. Higher National Certificate	2-3	Variable. Generally passes in various subjects of Senior Certificate or GCE 'A' level or ONC/OND required.		Full time, sandwich and part-time	Technical education (or Further Education) exists primarily to meet the need to produce skilled people at four levels of academic, professional or practical attainment. These are the operatives, the craftsmen, the technicians and the technologists. Typically, an operative may have a standard of education represented by an intermediate certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute; a craftsman will have a standard represented by the full technological certificate of the City and Guilds; a technician will have a Higher National Certificate; and a technologist will have a degree and corporate membership of a professional body.	Higher non-university "	
5.2.4. Ordinary National Diploma	2-3	Variable. Generally passes in various subjects of Senior Certificate or GCE 'O' level required.		Part time and sandwich		Technical secondary (b)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.2.5. Ordinary National Certificate	2-5	See 5.2.4.		Full time, part time and sand-wich		Technical secondary (b)	
5.2.6. City and Guilds of London Institute Certificate	4	At Principal's discretion	Ordinary, Advanced technicians	Part time	Full range of craft and technicians courses.	Technical secondary (b)	
5.2.7. Northern Ireland GCE						General secondary (a) or (b)	
5.2.8. Other GCE						General secondary (a) or (b)	
5.2.9. Other recog-nised qualifica-tions		GCE, certificates and a good general standard of education	Associate Member	Part time	Courses leading to membership of professional institutions such as the Royal Institute of Chemistry.	Higher non-university	
		-	Certificates	Part time	Other non-advanced level courses lead to the Royal Society of Fine Arts certificates.	Technical secondary (b)	
5.3. Other types of further education							
5.3.1. Pre-voca-tional courses	1	Completion of compulsory education		Full time		Technical secondary (b)	
5.3.2. Apprentice-ship courses						Technical secondary (b)	
5.3.3. Non-voca-tional further education					Non-vocational courses are those designed primarily for recreational, cultural or leisure time purposes.	Adult	

List of establishments providing courses of further education

- Belfast College of Business Studies
- Belfast School of Music
- City of Belfast College of Technology
- Royal College of Nursing, Irish Board (Belfast)
- Rupert Stanley College of Further Education (Belfast)
- Cregagh Technical College (Belfast)

In County Antrim
- Technical College (Antrim)
- Technical College (Ballymena) North Antrim Technical Area
- Technical College (Larne)
- Technical College (Lisburn)
- Greenmount Agricultural & Horticultural College (Muckamore)
- Technical College (Newtonabbey)

In County Armagh
- Technical College (Armagh)
- Technical College (Lurgan)
- Technical College (Portadown)

In County Down
- Technical School (Ballynahinch)
- Technical College (Banbridge)
- Technical College (Downpatrick)
- Technical College (Newcastle)
- Technical College (Newry)
- North Down Further Education Area

In County Fermanagh
- Fermanagh Technical College (Enniskillen)
- Agricultural College (Enniskillen)

In County Londonderry
- Technical College (Coleraine)
- Technical College (Limavady)
- Technical College (Magherafelt)
- Technical College (Londonderry)

In County Tyrone
- East Tyrone Technical Area
- Technical College (Omagh)
- Technical College (Strabane)
- Loughry Agricultural College (Cookstown)

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6. Teacher training							
6.1. Colleges of Education	3	At least 5 'O' levels in GCE or Senior Certificate	Teacher's Certificate (Primary and secondary)	Full time	All teachers who successfully complete the 3-year course of general teacher training will be eligible for recognition as qualified teachers in primary and secondary schools and in institutions of further education in Northern Ireland regardless of the bias or designation of the course.	Higher non-university (education)	
	1	University degree	Teacher's Certificate (Secondary Grammar)	Full time	Course for graduates intending to become teachers.	Higher university	
	4-5	At least 2 'A' levels in GCE or Senior Certificate	Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.)	Full time	This is a combined degree and professional course.	Higher university	
6.2. Specialist Colleges	3	At least 5 'O' levels in GCE or Senior Certificate	Teacher's Certificate (Physical Education)	Full time	A course open to women only, can teach their subject at any level, at any type of school.	Higher non-university (education)	
	3	"	Teacher's Certificate (Domestic Science)	Full time	Open to women only, can teach in primary and secondary schools.	Higher non-university (education)	
	1	Diploma in Art	Teacher's Certificate (Art)	Full time	This is a post-diploma course for intending teachers of Art.	Higher university	
	3	At least 5 'O' levels in GCE or Senior Certificate	Teacher's Certificate (Technical subjects)	Full time	For intending technical teachers. For further details see teachers training.	Higher non-university (education)	
6.3. Teachers' Centres 6.3.1. Queen's University (Belfast) 6.3.2. New University of Ulster					These Centres are focus for curriculum innovation and development in all school subjects and areas of study. They provide a means of communication and facilitate collaboration between teachers and the appropriate departments of Universities and the Colleges of Education.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7. Adult education						Adult	
7.1. Queen's University (Department of Extra-Mural Studies)	3	-	Certificate in Extra-Mural Studies	Part time	These Departments of Extra-Mural Studies provide a wide variety of courses in Belfast and throughout the province.		
7.2. The New University of Ulster (including Magee University College) (Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies)				Part time			
7.3. Ulster College				Part time, full time	Provides classes at non-university level		
7.4. The Workers' Educational Association				Part time	Provides a number of classes of non-university level.		
7.5. Countries Education Committee				Part time	All these institutions (7.5., 7.6. and 7.7.) cater for Adult Education, providing day and evening courses, either in buildings of their own, or in schools in the evenings.		
7.6. Federation of Women's Institutes of Northern Ireland				Part time			
7.7. Young Farmers' Clubs of Ulster				"			
8. Youth Services					Local Authorities and voluntary bodies provide youth clubs, sports and recreational facilities with the help of grant-aid from the Ministry of Education. The youth service in Northern Ireland is conducted largely on a voluntary basis through the establishment of a three-fold partnership of central government, local authorities and youth organisations. The Youth and Sports Council for Northern Ireland which is a statutory committee exercises general control over the development of youth welfare, physical training and recreation.	Leisure activity	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
9. Universities							
9.1. Institutions - Queen's University (Belfast) originally Queen's College In 1908, as a result of the passing of the Irish Universities Act, it became by Royal Charter the Queen's University of Belfast - The New University of Ulster (Coleraine) including Magee University College	3-4 + 1-2 3	GCE with the required number of passes at 'A' and 'O' levels or Senior Certificate with 'A' and 'O' levels or Senior Certificate or Equivalent or University Matriculation tests	First degrees: B.A. B.Sc. Dip.Ed. B.Ed. Post-graduate: M.A. B.Phil. Ph.D.	Full time	University entrance requirements are similar in Northern Ireland to those in England and Wales. Entrance requirements may fluctuate from year to year according to the number of places available in Universities and demand. It must be explained that as in England, Wales and Scotland, the Northern Ireland Higher Education system is not meant to offer places to all the students who qualify for a University place on the basis of passes in the GCE or Senior Certificate. There is therefore some competition for University places which means that entrance requirements are, most of the time, higher than those theoretically sufficient i.e. 2 'A' levels. In fact most successful applicants have 3 or more 'A' levels. However, once a student has secured a University place he is entitled to have a grant which will cover his fees and his keep for the academic year (usually three terms, the students being expected to work during the summer vacation) and this for the normal duration of his degree course. The amount of this grant depends on the parents' income. A first degree, except in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine, takes from 3 to 4 years. An Honours degree may extend over 5 years, in modern languages for example, where a student is required to spend 1 year in the country of the language he is studying As the vast majority of students take an Honours degree as their first degree, it is fair to assume that in most cases, first degree studies extend over 4 years.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					The New University of Ulster at Coleraine was opened to students for the first time in October 1968 and Magee University College has been fully integrated since 1st October, 1970. Government grants are made to the Universities by the Ministry of Education which first seeks the advice of the University Grants Committee. First degrees are awarded after the completion of a series of examinations which usually take place at the end of each academic year. For further particulars concerning the conferring of degrees, B.Phil. and Ph.D., refer to "England and Wales".		

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
I. Further education	
Group 1. - Science	Pure science
Group 2. - Technology except agriculture, forestry	Technology Agriculture
Group 3. - Business, administration and social studies	Social sciences
Group 4. - Art, music and drama	Fine arts
Group 5. - Other subjects	
- Architecture and planning	Architecture
- Catering and institutional management	Social sciences
- Domestic studies	"
- Education	Education
- Health and welfare	Medical science
- Nautical studies	Technology
- Pharmacy	Medical science
- Transport	Technology
- Wholesale and retail trades	Social sciences
- Other personal services	"
- Languages	Humanities
- Other arts subjects	"
- General and liberal studies	"
- Medicine, dentistry and health	Medical science
- Engineering and technology	Technology
- Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	Agriculture
- Science	Pure science
- Social, administrative and business studies	Social sciences
- Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	Architecture and according to the field
- Language, literature and area studies	Humanities
- Arts other than languages	"

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
II. Higher education	
- Education	Education
- Medecine, dentistry and health	Medical science
- Engineering and technology	Technology
- Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	Agriculture
- Science	Pure science
- Social, administrative and business studies	Social sciences
- Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	Architecture
- Language, literature and area studies	Humanities
- Arts, other than languages	"

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
			The Northern Ireland Ministry of Education is responsible for the provision of adequate training facilities and conditions of admission to training colleges. As in England, Wales and Scotland, teachers fall into two main categories: graduates and non-graduate teachers.
			Graduate teachers are teachers who hold a university degree or some equivalent diploma. Non-graduate teachers, but "qualified" teachers, are teachers who have attended a training college (i.e. a college of education).
			In general, primary school teachers are non-graduate and have taken a 3-year course at one of the general training colleges.
			Although graduate teachers are not yet obliged to take a 1-year post-graduate course either in a University Department of Education or in a general training college, local education authorities have a marked preference for graduates who have undergone such training. This post-graduate 1-year course of professional training will, however, become compulsory for persons graduating after 31st December, 1973. Persons graduating prior to 31st December, 1971, who have not yet taken up teaching will be able to do so on the basis of their existing qualifications.
			There are also subject specialists, especially in institutions of further education, who are either graduates or persons with suitable industrial or commercial qualifications and experience.
			In secondary schools either intermediate or grammar, and in institutions of further education, there are subject specialists who have taken a specialist non-graduate course, such as in physical education, domestic science or art, lasting 3 years, in one of the specialist colleges.
			From 1948 onwards, the normal length of teacher training in Northern Ireland was 3 years for intending primary school teachers and 4 years for secondary (intermediate) school teachers. The last intake to the 4-year course was in 1966, so that the length of the secondary course in the general colleges of education like that of the primary course is now 3 years.
	General Colleges of Education:		The range of studies in colleges of Education is similar to that in England and Wales.
	Stranmillis College of Education (Belfast)		Stranmillis College of Education is co-educational and undenominational.
Primary and secondary		3	This course is open to intending teachers holding at least five 'O' levels in GCE or Senior Certificates or such qualifications as are considered equivalent.
		4-5	This combined degree and professional training course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) and is open to students who would have qualified for a University place (i.e. GCE/Senior Certificate, with at least two 'A' levels). This course is normally of 4 years' duration, but students in honours degree courses generally take 5-year courses.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
	St. Joseph's College of Education (Belfast)		This is also a general college of education, but it is denominational and open to male students only. Its entrance qualifications, courses, and certificates are similar to those of Stranmillis College.
	St. Mary's College of Education (Belfast)		This general college of education is St. Joseph's counterpart, being also denominational and open to female students only. Entrance qualifications, courses and certificates are similar to St. Joseph's and Stranmillis.
			These two voluntary colleges of education have entered into agreements with the Ministry whereby the Ministry will pay grants of 80 per cent of approved capital expenditure in exchange for which the Minister is given the right to appoint not more than one-third of the governing body of each college.
	Queen's University (Belfast)	1	1-year course of professional training for students holding university degrees held in the Institute of Education of the University.
	Institute		Member institutions of the Institute of Education are the University Department of Education and the three general colleges of education.
	Queen's University (Belfast)	1	A 1-year post-graduate course leading to the Diploma in Education.
	Department of Education	4-5	Combined degree and professional training course leading to the B.Ed are also available in the Department of Education of the University.
	The New University of Ulster (Coleraine)		This Education Centre has the status of a school of the University and has admitted its first students in October 1968.
	Education Centre	3	It offers: a 3-year full-time course leading to the Certificate in Education and
		4-5	a combined degree and professional training course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.)
"Specialist" Subjects	Specialist Colleges:		The Ulster College of Physical Education, The College of Domestic Science, The College of Art and Design, and The Regional College of Technology are constituent members of the Ulster College.
- Physical education Primary Secondary (Intermediate) Secondary (Grammar)	Ulster College (College of Physical Education)	3	This specialist college is open to women only and offers a 3-year course in physical education which entitles its holders to teach their subject at any level and at any type of school.
- Domestic Sciences Secondary Institutions of further education	Ulster College of Domestic Science	3	This college is also open to women only and provides a 3-year course in domestic science which qualifies teachers to teach their specialist subject in secondary schools and in institutions of further education.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
Fine Arts Secondary Institutions of further education	Ulster College (College of Art & Design)	1	The College of Art and Design provides a 1-year diploma course for intending teachers of Art.
Technical & Commercial Secondary (Intermediate) Institutions of further education	Ulster College - Regional College of Technology	1 1	A 1-year course of professional training for teachers and intending teachers of Carpentry and Woodwork. Similar course in Metalwork and Workshop Practice. Students who successfully complete one of these courses will be eligible for recognition as qualified teachers in secondary schools and institutions of further education.
	Londonderry Technical College	1	A 1-year course of training for teachers and intending teachers of Commercial subjects.
All levels	Teachers' courses		On the recommendation of the Working Party set up by the Ministry in 1969 to consider the provision and organisation of in-service training in Northern Ireland, an advisory committee has been formed to identify general in-service training needs and co-ordinate provision of courses in Northern Ireland as a whole. Ministry provision takes the following form: (a) an annual summer school of one week or two week courses in centres throughout Northern Ireland; (b) week-end and one day courses held throughout the school year; (c) a scheme by means of which selected teachers undertake full-time courses normally lasting one academic year. Courses of in-service training are also provided by the local education committees, the Queen's University of Belfast, the New University of Ulster at Coleraine, the Colleges of Education, the Ulster College, teachers' organisations and associations, and various specialist societies such as the Royal Institute of Chemistry, the School Library Association, etc. Teachers may also attend courses provided elsewhere in the British Isles and abroad.
University			As in the rest of the United Kingdom, the university teaching staff in Northern Ireland is composed of Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers plus various temporary posts and also posts of a lower academic nature. For further details concerning these posts, see England and Wales "University Teaching Staff".

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SCOTLAND

(September 1971)

Compulsory schooling: 10 years from the age of 5 to 15
(Raising of school leaving age to 16, as from 1972/73)

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. Pre-primary education							
1.1. Nursery school units	-	To be at least 2 years old and not older than 5			The nursery school day lasts from about 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. but an increasing number of children attend for a morning or an afternoon session only. The aim of the nursery school is to create a planned environment which will afford opportunities for informal learning. Teachers in overall charge and, in almost all cases, assistant teachers in nursery schools must be registered teachers holding a special qualification for nursery work. The recommended staffing ratio is one adult for every 10 children.	Pre-primary	
2. Primary education							
2.1. Primary schools and primary departments	6-7	To be 5 years old at a fixed date for commencing school attendance		Full time	The primary course covers 7 years from the age of 5 to 12. The course may be provided in a primary school or in the primary department of a school providing both primary and secondary education. Primary and secondary departments are generally organised as separate units within the school and larger primary departments are under the charge of a deputy head teacher. Some primary schools or departments have nursery units attached to them.	Primary	1-7
3. General secondary education (Secondary schools)					There are: (a) Education Authority Schools: These schools are managed directly by the 39 statutory education authorities. Education Authorities offer the possibility to students who are no longer at school to attend day or evening classes in order to sit SCE examinations at 'O' or 'H' grades.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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		The schools have a variety of admission procedures, tests, interviews, previous school reports, with preference for certain categories of pupils, most commonly those who have family connections with the schools. In most schools the same criteria applied to selection for primary departments are similar to those used for secondary departments. Besides the normal arrangements for admission, a number of schools offer scholarships of various values wholly or partly on results in competitive examinations.			(b) Grant-Aided Secondary Schools: These schools are managed by governing bodies. Twenty-eight schools receive a grant direct from the Scottish Education Department towards their expenditure in school maintenance. The majority of these are to be found in or around Glasgow and Edinburgh. Some schools have boarding places, all but one have primary departments and several also have nursery units. Grant-aided schools are predominantly single-sex. They all are - except one which is comprehensive - selective. Twenty-six of the 28 schools charge fees. A small number admit some foundationers and bursars free of charge. Scottish grant-aided schools are not required by regulation, as are the direct grant schools in England and Wales, to provide places for pupils sponsored by education authorities. Teachers in grant-aided schools, like their colleagues in education authority schools must be appropriately qualified and registered for permanent appointments. The vast majority of pupils at the grant-aided schools stay on at school and take the SCE qualifications.		
		These schools have a variety of admission procedures. Some of the schools particularly the smaller ones do not rely exclusively on a rigid system of selective entry.			(c) Independent Schools: These schools are managed by autonomous bodies or by private individuals and receive no exchequer assistance. They rely entirely on their own resources and they charge fees. They are a very small element of education provision in Scotland, much smaller than in England and Wales.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
		Many of the larger schools particularly those with secondary departments have entrance conditions on the general lines of those for grant-aided schools. Transfer from primary to secondary departments within the same school is generally automatic.			The schools vary greatly in size and character - from single teacher primary schools to "all-age" schools providing a wide range of courses. Most of the schools however are quite small. Just over half are primary or preparatory schools and about one-quarter are relatively small "all-age" or purely secondary schools. Fourteen of the remaining schools are fairly large day schools with primary and secondary departments but only two - one each in Edinburgh and Glasgow - have more than 900 pupils; the majority of these schools are in and around Edinburgh and all but 4 have accommodation for boarders. In addition there are 7 independent boarding schools (6 for boys and 1 for girls) which are similar in character to English Public Schools. Independent schools are not required as a condition of registration to employ specifically qualified or registered teachers. However, comparatively speaking the independent schools are reasonably well staffed. Most of the independent secondary schools or departments have a number of pupils of very modest ability and none is comparable to the most highly selective independent schools in England and Wales. This is partly accounted for by the admission of many pupils to "all-age" schools at the beginning of the primary stage when academic assessment is not feasible, and by their normally automatic promotion to the secondary department. The majority of pupils at the larger independent day schools stay on at school and take SCE qualifications, though a lower proportion than in the grant-aided schools (a number of pupils at independent schools also take GCE qualifications).		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					(d) List D Schools (formerly Approved Schools): These schools are essentially boarding schools for children in difficulty who are considered by Children's Hearings to need a period of residential training and give general and vocational education but their primary object is the re-adjustment and social re-education of the children for their return to the community.		
3.1. Comprehensive schools							
3.1.1. Non-certificate courses and complete 'O' and 'H' grade courses	3-6	Completion of primary school	SCE 'O' and 'H' grade Certificate of 6th year studies	Full time	These courses are provided in "All-through" comprehensive schools which have non-selective intakes. The "all-through" type caters for pupils of varied ability either interested in remaining at school until the statutory leaving age of 15 (to be raised to 16 in 1973) or on going to take the Scottish Certificate of Education examinations at 'O' and/or 'H' grade. Provision is also made for 6th year pupils who may sit for the Certificate of 6th year studies. These schools are co-educational.	General secondary (a) and (b)	8-10/13
3.2. Three-tier system					This system is planned on a limited scale. Only Stirlingshire plans to introduce it in the mid 1970s. It comprises:		
Lower schools	5			Full time	- a lower school catering for pupils from age 5 to age 10;	Primary	1-5
Middle schools	4			Full time	- middle school covering the remaining stages of the existing primary schools and the first 2 years of the present secondary course (10-14);	Primary and General secondary (a) and (b)	6-9
Upper schools	1-4		SCE 'O' and 'H' grades. Certificate of 6th year studies.	Full time	- and upper schools providing for the remainder of the secondary course up to the 6th year (14-18).	General secondary (a) and (b)	10-13

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					Transfer between each stage is non-selective. In their long-term plans education authorities have tended to favour the "all-through" (12-18) comprehensive school but until this ultimate aim can be realized, it has been necessary to take intermediate steps - of unspecified duration - and a number of variations have been evolved to meet local circumstances. As a result while a large and increasing proportion of pupils attend 6-year comprehensive schools which offer a full range of non-certificate and of certificate courses leading to the SCE at Ordinary and Higher grade, there are also a number of other types of school - those providing 3-year non-certificate courses; those providing 4-year courses leading to the SCE examination at 'H' grade and post-certificate work. It is to be noted that the pattern of secondary school organisation now a matter for the education authorities to determine for themselves, is designed to ensure that all pupils are given the opportunity to develop their abilities to the full throughout their secondary education.		
3.3. Selective schools							
3.3.1. Non-certificate courses only	3-4		No academic sanction	Full time	These courses are provided in junior secondary schools for pupils who are less academically inclined, junior secondary schools offer 3-year courses, vocationally biased.	General secondary (b)	8-10/11
3.3.2. Non-certificate course and years I-IV of 'O' grade course	4		SCE 'O' grade	Full time	For abler pupils there are secondary schools offering 4-year courses leading to the SCE examinations at 'O' grade.	General secondary (b)	8-11

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
3.3.3. Certificate course only	4-6		SCE 'H' grade	Full time	For the ablest pupils there are secondary schools offering courses normally of 5 years leading to the SCE examinations at 'H' grade, which forms the basic qualification for admission to the Scottish universities. Pupils can remain at a secondary school for a 6th year, either in order to obtain further passes at the 'H' grade or to improve the standard of the passes already gained. In 1968, an optional examination was introduced leading to the award of the Certificate of 6th year studies, the standard of which is above a "Higher" pass. Although the majority of secondary schools were either senior secondaries or junior secondaries, some authorities, notably - but not exclusively - Edinburgh and Glasgow, began after the Second World War to build up neighbourhood comprehensive schools, often in areas of new housing. By 1965, only three out of 35 education authorities in Scotland did not have at least some schools of a comprehensive type. It is to be noted that there is no national examination below Ordinary grade, corresponding to the Certificate of Secondary Education in England and Wales. Transfer from primary to secondary school takes place usually between the age of 11½ and 12½ (after 7 years at a primary school). Decision about the most suitable secondary courses for pupils who transfer from a primary school to a secondary school organised on comprehensive lines are normally not taken until the pupils have had some experience of general secondary work. In those parts of the country where secondary education is not fully comprehensive pupils are allocated to	General secondary (a)	8-11/13
			Certificate of 6th year studies				

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					secondary courses at the stage of transfer from the primary school. Their suitability for one of the various types of secondary courses is assessed by a transfer board or panel consisting of teachers, officials and other respresentatives of the education authority on the basis of teachers' estimates and reports on their work in the primary school and their aptitude for secondary school courses and on the results of verbal reasoning tests. Due regard is given to the wishes of the parents, who, if dissatisfied with the course selected for their child, may appeal to a local board and eventually to the Secretary of State.		
3.4. Part comprehensive - Part selective				Full time	Instruction is provided in junior high schools (1st cycle) connected to senior high schools (2nd cycle secondary).		
3.4.1. Comprehensive in S.I and S.II; Non-certificate courses in S.III (and S.IV) 'O' grade courses in S.III and S.IV	2-4	Completion of primary school	SCE 'O' grade only		Junior High Schools can be found in rural areas where they cater for all the pupils. They are comprehensive for the first 2 years. Pupils considered to have the potential for presentations on the Higher Grade of the Scottish Certificate of Education transfer to a central comprehensive - an "all-through" school at the end of the 2nd year, and the Junior High continues to provide for those pupils not likely to take any Certificate and for those who are only likely to take this Certificate at the Ordinary level.	General secondary (b)	8-9/11

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
3.4.2. Comprehensive in S.I and S.II; Non-certificate courses in S.III (and S.IV)	2-4	Completion of primary school	-		It is also usual to provide for the transfer of pupils to central schools after their 4th year. Junior High Schools can also be found in a two-tier system, combining a Junior High with a Senior School. The Junior High works as described above. Senior High Schools cater exclusively for certificate pupils of higher grade potential, i.e. for pupils in their 3rd year up to their 6th year.	General secondary (b)	8-9/11
4. Special education							
4.1. Special schools (for all handicapped children)	Maximum of 11 years. Varies for each individual pupil as to age of entry	To be at least 5 years old	Variable	Full time	Handicapped pupils (e.g. those suffering from deafness, blindness, physical or mental handicap) who are ascertained by the education authority as requiring special education attend special schools, or special classes attached to ordinary schools, where the curriculum is suited to their needs. The statutory leaving age for pupils attending special schools/classes is 16. Some special classes are attached to hospital departments and cater for severely handicapped children. As handicapped pupils require more individual attention, the teacher to pupil ratio is higher in special schools than in ordinary schools. Teachers of handicapped children can take a course of special training.	Special	Variable
5. Correspondence course			SCE 'O' and 'H' grades	-	These correspondence courses are generally run by private agencies.	General secondary (a) and (b) (complementary)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6. Further education					In Scotland, courses of formal further education are provided in Central Institutions (National or Regional Colleges) and in further education centres (local or area colleges).	Complementary	
6.1. Central institutions	2	Appropriate ONC or such other entrance qualifications as the Joint Committee may approve	HNC (Higher National Certificate)	Part time	These colleges offer a wide range of subjects in industry, commerce, the arts, home economics and agriculture; five of them offer courses leading to degrees either under arrangements approved by the Council for National Academy Awards or in co-operation with neighbouring universities. They are managed by independent boards of governors; ten are within the administrative purview of the Scottish Education Department and the three agricultural colleges are under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.	Technical secondary (b)	-
Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (Aberdeen)	2-3	SCE or GCE with passes on the ordinary grade in the appropriate subjects or such other entrance qualifications as the Joint Committee may approve	OND (Ordinary National Diploma)	Full time/ sandwich		Technical secondary (b)	
Dundee Institute of Art and Technology (Dundee)							
Edinburgh College of Art							
Edinburgh College of Domestic Science							
Leith Nautical College (Edinburgh)	3	SCE (5 passes) in 5 different subjects, of which 2 must be in the higher grade or equivalent in GCE	HND (Higher National Diploma)	Full time/ sandwich	Central Institutions, broadly, provide full-time and sandwich courses for students who have satisfactorily completed at least 5 years of secondary education and who are seeking professional qualifications, Associateships, Higher National Certificates, Ordinary and Higher National Diploma or specialized diploma in art, music or agriculture.	Higher non-university	
Scottish College of Textiles (Galashiels)							
Glasgow & West of Scotland College of Domestic Science	2-3	Variable	College Diplomas	Full time/ sandwich		Technical secondary (b)	
Glasgow School of Art	4	SCE, 5 passes of which 3 must be at higher grade (or 4 passes all at higher grade)	CNAA degrees	Full time / sandwich	Nearly all national certificates and diplomas are issued on a national basis. We have listed below the name of the Bodies awarding certificates and diplomas, supervised by the Scottish Association for National Certificates and Diplomas which arrange for the preparation, normally on a national basis, of the examination papers and appropriate marking schemes in each assessed subject of a National Certificate, National Diploma and Supplementary Certificate course and for the programme of the final examinations held under this scheme.	Higher university	
Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama (Glasgow)							
Paisley College of Technology							
North of Scotland College of Agriculture (Aberdeen)							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
East of Scotland School of Agriculture West of Scotland Agricultural College (Glasgow)	5	SCE, 5 passes of which 3 must be at higher grade (or 4 passes at higher grades)	Other degrees	Full time	The Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) set up in September 1964 to award first and higher degrees to students in educational establishments other than universities, accepts certain courses of Central Institutions, as CNAA degree courses. These courses are typically 4 years' full-time or "sandwich", with entry requirements comparable to those for university degree courses and are known as technological courses. Colleges of Art in Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow offer in association with neighbouring universities, courses leading to degrees in architecture. In Further Education centres full-time and part-time courses are generally geared to the varied careers and occupations found in modern industry and commerce. Therefore the number and the type of course arranged in these centres vary from area to area according to local industrial and business needs.	Higher University	
6.2. Further education centres and colleges							
6.2.1. Further education day centres (conducted by the education authorities)	Variable	SCE with at least 3 'O' grade passes in appropriate subjects or such other entrance qualifications as the Joint Committee may approve	ONC (Ordinary National Certificate)	Part/ time block release	There are about 100 day colleges and centres which are mainly concerned with part-time day release and evening courses and with full-time pre-vocational and first year apprenticeship courses for school leavers who have completed not more than 3 or 4 years of secondary education.	Technical secondary (b)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
	Vari-able	Variable	SCE 'O' and 'H' grade	Full time and part time	In some colleges of Further Education, or Further Education centres, courses leading to higher education are offered for students who have not been able to complete their secondary schooling and also, for various reasons failed to obtain their SCE, either 'O' or 'H' grade. These courses give them the opportunity to complete their secondary education and go on to higher education if they so wish.	General secondary (b)	
	Vari-able	Variable	College Certificate		Pre-vocational courses are designed to provide a general preparation for a career e.g. agriculture, building, engineering, commerce or retail distribution. Some of the courses are specifically intended to fill the gap between school leaving age and the minimum age of starting an industrial apprenticeship. For those who have gone into employment as semi-skilled workers, a range of operatives' courses aimed at helping them to become more proficient in the appropriate basic skills is available, usually on a day-release basis. The courses are highly practical in content and many lead to Certificates of the City & Guilds of London Institute.	Technical secondary (b)	
	Vari-able	Variable	City & Guilds of London Institute Certificate	Part time	Young people training for skilled occupations have a wide range of craft courses available to them mostly leading to City & Guilds certificates. Many of these courses are on a day-release basis of one day per week, but block-release arrangements, under which blocks of four or more weeks attendance at college are made with longer periods of practical training in the firm. Many City & Guilds courses are progressive in character, with certificates awarded at intermediate and at final stages and in suitable cases students may proceed from craft to technician courses.	Technical secondary (b)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					Technicians' courses are designed to meet the growing need for highly qualified personnel at a level between those of craftsman and technologist, e.g. in scientific laboratories in the building industry and in all main branches of engineering. Suitable courses include some of the more advanced City & Guilds courses and also the comprehensive range of courses leading to National Certificate and Diploma. The City & Guilds of London Institute has available for introduction, wherever a demand arises, syllabuses and examination arrangements for more than 200 different courses, of these more than 120 have been introduced in Scotland to cover a wide range of occupations in mechanical, electical, chemical and mining engineering, building, textile and clothing manufacture, distribution, catering and food, agriculture and printing. In commerce and management the principal body concerned in Scotland with devising courses is the Scottish Council for Commercial, Administrative and Professional Education, formerly known as The Scottish Council for Commercial Education. The Council offers a variety of certificates and diplomas some of which are listed below (see 7.9.).		
6.2.2. Further education - evening centres (conducted by education authorities)	Variable	Variable	SCE 'O' and 'H' grades. City & Guilds of London Institute certificates	Part time	There are in addition to the Central Institutions and Colleges of Further Education, more than 1,000 further education centres operating in the evening usually in school premises. Provision is made for a wide variety of technical, cultural, recreational and informal social courses. These centres are staffed on a part-time basis, largely by teachers who normally work in primary and secondary schools and by specialists in the various subjects and crafts.	General secondary (a) and (b) and Technical secondary (b)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					Courses on a part-time basis for both the ordinary and higher grade of the Scottish Certificate of Education are provided in a number of further education centres.		
6.3. Voluntary bodies providing vocational further education courses					They receive grants from the Scottish Education Department under Regulation 9 of the Further Education (Scotland) Regulation 1959 in respect of the further education courses they provide. They comprise the following: the Glasgow School of Nautical Cookery, the Royal College of Nursing (Scottish Board), Edinburgh and the Edinburgh School of Speech Therapy.	Technical secondary (b)	
6.4. College of Education					There are further education courses other than teacher training courses. They include courses in social work, youth leadership and speech therapy.	Technical secondary (b)	
7. Qualifications prepared in further education establishments					List of main subjects for which further education courses are available is included in section "Classification by field of study".		
7.1. University degrees	5	SCE with 5 passes of which at least 3 are 'H' grade or 4 'H' grade passes		Full time and part time	These diplomas may be prepared on a full-time basis in Central Institutes and on a full and part-time basis in other colleges and centres of further education.	Higher university	
7.2. CNAA degrees	5	See 7.1.		Full time and sandwich	Only Central Institutes provide courses leading to these diplomas.	Higher university	
7.3. Associateships and diplomas of Central Institutions	4	Comparable to those prescribed for an Attestation of Fitness of the Scottish Universities Entrance Board		Full time, sandwich and part time	Certificates are awarded in the following subjects: science and technology, commercial teaching, domestic economy, fine arts, business management and commerce.	Higher university	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7.4. Higher national diploma	3	Two 'H' grade passes in appropriate subjects together with 3 'O' grade passes in the Scottish Certificate of Education including English		Full time and sandwich	This type of course trains people as technologists or higher technicians.	Higher non-university	
7.5. Ordinary National Diploma (OND)	2	Four 'O' grade passes in the SCE in the appropriate subjects		Full time and sandwich	This qualification entitles people to be employed as technicians.	Technical secondary (b)	
7.6. Ordinary National Certificate (ONC)	2	Three appropriate passes in the 'O' grade in SCE		Part time	This qualification entitles people to be employed as technicians.	Technical secondary (b)	
7.7. Higher National Certificate (HNC)	2	ONC		Part time	Additional study is necessary for those seeking recognition of professional institutions.	Higher non-university	
7.8. City & Guilds of London Institute	4-5	Vary according to type of course		Part time	These qualifications, which can be obtained at intermediate and final level, lead to employment as skilled workmen, artisans or technicians.	Technical secondary (b)	
7.9. Scottish Council for Commercial Administrative and Professional Education							
7.9.1. Scottish national and Scottish higher national certificates and diplomas in business studies	1-2	Four 'O' (grade) level passes including English or The Scottish Certificate in office studies with passes in 5 subjects or a 3rd year endorsement subject pass or 1 SCE 'O' grade pass		Variable	The object of this course is to prepare students for a career in either accountancy, secretaryship, banking, insurance, marketing, export, hospital administration or other professions. The certificate course lasts 1 year on a full-time basis or 2 on a part-time basis. The diploma course is of 2 years' duration or 3 years taken as a sandwich course.	Technical secondary (b)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7.9.2. Business machine operators' certificate	1-2	Completion of 3 years of secondary school		Full time and part time	This course prepares students for posts in offices where much of the routine work is mechanised. Special training is given on modern equipment including accounting, addlisters, manual, electric and electronic calculating machines. This course is of 1 year's duration on a full-time basis or 2 years on a part-time basis.	Technical secondary (b)	
7.9.3. Certificate in office studies	1-2	Completion of 3 years of secondary school		Full time and part time	This course is designed for boys and girls who wish to prepare for: (a) junior book-keeper, clerk/typist, copy typist or general clerical posts, or (b) for entry to Scottish National Certificate in Business Studies.	Technical secondary (b)	
	1-2	Three 'O' grade passes including English		Full time and part time	A course designed to prepare girls as medical secretaries, legal and accountancy secretaries, language secretaries, and general secretaries. Students who successfully complete the Secretarial Certificate are eligible for entry to the Advanced Secretarial Certificate course. Both courses can be completed either in 1 year on a full-time basis or in 2 years on a part-time basis.	Technical secondary (b)	
7.9.4. Advanced Secretariat Certificate	1-2	1-year course: SCE 'H' grade, English, 3 'O' grade level passes including Secretarial Studies 4-term course: As for 1-year course 2-year course: Four 'O' grade level passes including English		Full time and part time	This course is planned for girls who wish to prepare for posts as Private Secretaries in Government, Commerce or Industry. It can be taken over 1 year full-time and 2 years part-time.	Higher non-university	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7.9.5. Diploma for graduate secretaries	1	University degree		Full time and part time	This course was introduced by the Scottish Council for Commercial, Administrative and Professional Education to meet the requirements of University graduates who are contemplating a career in business.	Higher non-university (Post-graduate)	
7.9.6. Diploma in Commerce	3			Full time	This course is designed for both intending teachers and business employees. In addition to its regular courses, the Council offer a variety of part-time or short full-time courses in various aspects of management such as work study, operational research, data processing and export marketing according to demand. The Council has also introduced export courses and foreign language courses with an oral bias designed particularly for those engaged in exporting industries. In addition to the Council courses there are a number of other awards in commerce and management, details of which are given below.	Higher non-university	
7.9.7. Computer operator's certificate	1-2	16 years of age. Pass an aptitude test.		Full time and part time	To meet the growing need for qualified computer personnel at different levels in business and administration this Council has also introduced the specialist courses described below. A 1-year full-time or 2-year part-time course for those who have an interest in and an aptitude for employment in posts as card punch or other junior operators in computer installations.	Technical secondary (b)	
7.9.8. Computer studies certificate I and II	1	At least 4 'O' grade level passes including English (part I), SNC in business studies and computer studies II (partII)		Part time	These courses are designed for those wishing to enter the computer field as junior programmers or trainee systems analysts.	Certificate I: Technical secondary (b) Certificate II: Higher non-university	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7.9.9. Scottish Higher National Certificate in Data Processing	2	SNC in business studies or 3 'H' grade and 2 'O' grade passes		Part time	This course is designed for those intending to make a career in commercial data processing. The certificate is a part qualification for teaching further education classes.	Higher non-university	
7.9.10. Scottish Higher National Diploma in Data Processing	2	SNC in business studies, or 3 'H' grade and 2 'O' grade passes, or City & Guilds N° 319 certificate and 2 'H' grade passes		Full time	This course is designed for potential junior analysts and provides a broad business education for career development.	Higher non-university	
7.9.11. Diploma in system analysis and design	6 months	A university degree		Full time	Full-time post-graduate course. For the distributive trades, the City & Guilds of London Institute has devised part-time courses at three different levels from junior entrants to managers.	Higher university (Post-graduate)	
7.9.12. Diploma in management studies	1-2	University or other degree, or HND or HNC or CBA (see 7.9.14.)		Full time and part time	This course is of post-graduate standard and is designed for the future middle or senior manager. It can be taken on a 1-year full-time or 2-year part-time basis.	Higher university	
7.9.13. Diploma in commerce	2	SNC in business studies and the Secretarial Certificate		Full time	This course, based on the syllabus of the SNC in business studies and the Secretarial Certificate, is specifically designed as a 2-year full-time course.	Higher university	
7.9.14. Certificate in Business Administration (CBA)	1-2	To be 21 years of age		Full time and part time	The CBA is a 1-year full-time or 2-year part-time course designed for the junior or trainee manager with a lower age limit of 21 years on entry. It can also serve as an introduction to the Diploma in Management Studies.	Higher non-university	

8. Names of Bodies awarding Certificates and Diplomas

The Secretary of State for Scotland acting in conjunction with the bodies listed in column 1, gives his approval, through the medium of the appropriate Joint Committees to schemes submitted to the Committees. These schemes are submitted on behalf of education authorities and governing bodies of central institutions, by the Scottish Association for National Certificates and Diplomas and lead to the award of National Certificates, National Diplomas and Supplementary Certificates.

Organism	Certificates
	ONC/HNC and OND/HND Supplementary Certificates
8.1. The Royal Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland	Agriculture Horticulture
8.2. The Royal Horticultural Society	Agriculture Horticulture
8.3. The Institute of Physics	Applied physics Science
8.4. The Institute of Biology	Biology
8.5. The Institute of Building	Building
8.6. The Institution of Civil Engineers	Building Civil engineering
8.7. The Institution of Structural Engineers	Building Civil engineering
8.8. The Royal Institute of British Architects	Building
8.9. The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors	Building
8.10. The Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry	Building
8.11. The Hotel and Catering Institute	Catering and hotel keeping
8.12. The Institution of Chemical Engineers	Chemical engineering
8.13. The Royal Institute of Chemistry	Chemistry Science
8.14. The Institution of Gas Engineers	Civil engineering
8.15. The Institution of Municipal Engineers	Civil engineering
8.16. The Institute of Mathematics and their application	Computer studies, electrical and electronic engineering
8.17. The Joint Mathematical Council of the United Kingdom	Computer studies, electrical and electronic engineering mathematics
8.18. The British Computer Society	"
8.19. The Mathematical Association	Computer studies, electrical and electronic engineering, mathematics
8.20. The Institute of Statisticians	"
8.21. The Edinburgh Mathematical Society	"
8.22. The Institution of Electrical Engineers	Computer studies, electrical and electronic engineering, engineering
8.23. The Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers	Computer studies, electrical and electronic engineering
8.24. The Institution of Mechanical Engineers	Engineering, industrial design, mechanical engineering
8.25. The Institution of Production Engineers	"
8.26. The Institutional Management Association	Institutional management, institutional catering and maintenance
8.27. The Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology	Medical laboratory technology
8.28. The Institution of Metallurgists	Metallurgy Science

Organism	Certificate	Organism	Certificate
8.29. The Royal Institution of Naval Architects	Naval architecture		
8.30. The Worshipful Company of Ship Wrights	"		
8.31. The Institute of Printing	Printing		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full or Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification: Type of Education (7)	OECD Classification: Level of Study (8)
9. Other types of education							
9.1. University Extra-Mural Education Committees	-	-	-	-	Alongside the growth of technical courses there has been a steady, though far less extensive, growth of classes with a less utilitarian aim, in which study is undertaken by persons, who, without wishing to obtain a qualification for vocational purposes, decide to increase their knowledge or develop their capacities. The subjects studied include: literature, foreign languages, social studies, philosophy, religious studies, art, music and drama. The main part of the work consists of evening classes, which normally run for a session of about 20 weeks, or for a term of about 10. Some of the classes are so designed that the students can follow a course of progressive study over 2 or 3 winter sessions. The annual number of enrolments in these classes is about 22,000. In arranging these classes there is close collaboration between the education authorities, the universities and the Workers' Educational Association. Five University Extra-Mural Committees have been formed covering the whole of Scotland. Each contains representatives of the university concerned (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews), the education authorities of the five regions and the Workers' Educational Association. Each Committee has a permanent staff and is thus able to arrange classes in the region on behalf of the education authorities. The cost of such classes is met by the education authorities and student fees, any balance being met from funds provided by the university.	Cultural and recreational classes	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
9.2. Youth and Community Service					The Youth and Community Service as it has now developed, embraces almost every kind of group, club or organisation which young people and/or adults may join or form. Most of these are voluntary organisations, some uniformed and many connected with churches and other religious bodies, but education authorities have been, to an increasing extent, interesting themselves directly in the leisure-time occupations of young people and adults while they assist voluntary bodies they also provide facilities under their own control in the form of youth centres, community centres, clubs, camps, recreation grounds, etc.	Leisure activity	
9.3. Non-vocational further education					Non-vocational courses are designed primarily for recreational, cultural or leisure-time purposes. The statutory duty of ensuring this provision within their areas rests with the education authorities. In the main such classes and courses are provided by them in schools and centres under their own management. The annual number of enrolments of students in those centres is about 164,000. In addition, however, the education authorities entered into partnership with other bodies notably the extra-mural departments of the universities and the Workers' Education Association to provide further courses. Provision is also made by the Central Institutions.		
10. Teachers' Training					Provided in colleges of education.		
10.1. Primary and secondary qualifications	3	SCE, GCE	Teaching qualification (primary education)	Full time	This 3-year course is open to non-graduate women and men, and qualifies to teach in primary schools.	Higher non-university	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
	1	University degree (Ordinary or Honours)	Teaching qualification (primary education) or teaching qualification (secondary education) in academic subjects	Full time	Graduates can take 1-year courses of professional training at colleges of education leading to a qualification to teach general subjects in primary schools or to a qualification to teach a particular academic subject or subjects in secondary schools.	Higher university	
	1	University degree (Ordinary or Honours) or Central Institution Associateship or equivalent qualification	Teaching qualification (secondary education) in practical or aesthetic subjects	Full time	Qualifications to teach practical or aesthetic subjects in secondary schools can be obtained on successful completion of a 1-year course at a college of education or at an institute of higher education followed by a 1-year course at a college of education.	Higher university	
	1 term	Teaching qualification (primary education) or a teaching qualification (secondary education)	Special qualification as a teacher in a nursery school	Full time	Entry to this 1-term course is normally restricted to holders of a Special Qualification as an infant teacher. Students not holding such a qualification may be admitted at the discretion of the college of education. In view of the expansion of nursery education under the urban programme and the need for training purposes to have schools with fully qualified staff it is desirable that more teachers should be encouraged to gain the prescribed qualifications.	Higher non-university	
10.2. Bachelor of Education.	4	A certificate of attestation of fitness of The Scottish Universities Entrance Board or 4 Higher grade passes in the SCE or 3 Higher grade and 2 Ordinary grade passes in the SCE or 2 Higher grade and 4 Ordinary passes in the SCE or equivalent in the GCE	Bachelor of Education (b.Ed.)	Full time	The Bachelor of Education course was inaugurated in session 1965/66. The colleges also provide specialized training courses for students or teachers who wish to gain additional qualifications as infant mistresses, principal teachers of nursery schools, or teachers of blind children, physically or mentally handicapped children, or backward children in secondary schools, taken immediately after the main course or as part-time summer courses.	Higher university	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
10.3. Secondary qualification in technical subjects	4	SCE or acceptable technical qualifications and industrial experience	Teaching qualification (secondary education) in technical subjects Diploma in technical subjects	Full time	New course. Entrants from industry may, depending on the level of their technical qualifications, be admitted to a 3-session or a 2-session course. Students who successfully complete the new course will be qualified to teach the complete range of technical subjects to the level of the Ordinary grade of the Scottish Certificate of Education and at least two subjects to the level of the Higher grade. The range of studies will include appropriate craft work and drawing, as well as mathematics, physics, applied mechanics, electricity, engineering, building construction design, and materials and processes, with general studies and appropriate professional training.	Higher non-university	
10.4. Further education qualifications	4 months	Approved diploma or equivalent qualification	Teaching qualification (further education)	Full time	This qualification is awarded to a person who holds an approved technical qualification and who then completes a professional training course for further education at Jordanhill College of Education, Glasgow. This is an in-service course consisting of 2 months' attendance at the College of Education, followed by 12 months in teaching employment and a final 2 months in the College.		
10.5. Teaching in special schools					Almost all teachers of blind, deaf, physically and mentally handicapped pupils take special courses of training supplementary to their training as ordinary teachers.		
10.5.1. Moray House College of Education (Edinburgh)	4 months	Teaching qualification (primary education) or teaching qualification (secondary education)	Special qualification as a teacher of the blind	Full time	Holders of the teaching qualification (primary education) or the teaching qualification (secondary education) who wish to qualify as teachers of the blind may attend 4-months' courses at Moray House. These courses are followed by 6 months supervised teaching practice.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
10.5.2. Moray House College of Education (Edinburgh) and Jordanhill College of Education (Glasgow)	4 months	Teaching qualification (primary education) or teaching qualification (secondary education)		Full time	Holders of the teaching qualification (primary education) or the teaching qualification (secondary education) who wish to specialise in teaching physically or mentally handicapped children must be nominated by an education committee for the special courses available at the College of Education in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The 4-month college course is followed by 6 months' teaching in a special school under the supervision and guidance of tutors from the college department of remedial education.		
10.6. Teachers' centres					Some of the larger local education authorities have stablished teachers' centres as focal points for the further training of teachers.		
11. Universities St. Andrews Glasgow Aberdeen Edinburgh Dundee Stirling Heriot-Watt Strathclyde		In simplified form: SCE with at least 3 Higher grades or GCE with at least 2 'A' levels or ONC - OND or equivalent (i.e. foreign qualifications)	M.A. (Ord.) M.A. (Hons.) B.Sc. etc. D. Phil. Ph.D.		There are eight universities in Scotland. Each has complete autonomy as regards admission of students but applicants for admission to first degree courses in any Scottish university must satisfy two sets of minimum requirements: general entrance requirements and special entrance requirements. One set of the former is common to all the Scottish universities except Strathclyde and Heriot-Watt; a second set is common to these two universities. Special requirements (additional to or included in the general entrance requirements) are laid down for admission to particular faculties, schools, or courses at the individual universities. Information about these minimum requirements as well as about subjects of under-graduate study is given in an annual "Compendium of Information" published by the Scottish Universities Council on Entrance. The Council was established in 1969 (when its predecessor, the Scottish Universities Entrance Board, was dissolved) to advise the Scottish universities on university entrance and related	Higher university	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					questions. There is competition for admission to some faculties, schools or courses and selection may depend on academic attainment beyond minimum requirements. Of the eight Scottish universities all except Glasgow, Aberdeen and Strathclyde participate in the "clearing house" arrangement operated by the Universities Council on Admissions for dealing with applications for admission to first degree courses at universities in the United Kingdom. Candidates applying only to one or more of the three non-participating universities must apply direct to the university; candidates applying to any other United Kingdom university instead of or in addition to one or more of the non-participating universities just mentioned must apply through UCCA. Student grants are freely available. It has been a long established tradition in Scotland that no able boy or girl should be deterred by lack of means from taking an advanced course at a university or elsewhere. Provided that he is ordinarily resident in Scotland, any student who is admitted for the first time to a first degree course at a university or to a comparable course at a college of education or further education establishment is eligible for a grant from public funds. In England and Wales the award of scholarships, grants, etc. is the responsibility of the local education authorities but in Scotland students' Allowances are administered centrally by the Scottish Education Department. The amount of an award depends on the income of the student and his parents.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					Scottish universities can be divided into two groups: (a) the old traditional Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh; (b) the modern universities comprising: (i) Strathclyde (Glasgow), a technological university formed from the combination of two former central institutions; university status conferred in 1964; (ii) Heriot-Watt (Edinburgh), also a technological university based on a former central institution; university status conferred in 1966; (iii) Dundee, formerly a university college (of St. Andrews) on which university status was conferred in 1967; (iv) Stirling, an entirely new institution founded in 1967. Courses in arts and science are offered by all universities and at nearly all universities courses are available in one or more applied sciences. University degree courses generally extend over 3 or 4 years although they vary with the subject and the grade of the first degree (i.e. Ordinary or Honours). Generally speaking, an Honours degree takes 1 year more than an Ordinary degree. In medicine, dentistry and veterinary surgery 5 or 6 years are required. In arts faculties in Scottish universities, with the exception of Stirling University, the first degree is called a Master's degree, which is the equivalent of the English Bachelor degree, and can be taken as an ordinary, (or pass) level or at Honours level.		

SCOTLAND

CLASSIFICATION OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION BY FIELDS OF STUDY

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
I. Further Education	
Group 1. Science	Pure science
Group 2. Technology except agriculture, forestry	Technology Agriculture
Group 3. Business, administrative and social studies	Social sciences
Group 4. Art, music and drama	Fine arts
Group 5. Other subjects	
- Architecture and planning	Architecture
- Catering and institutional management	Social sciences
- Domestic studies	"
- Health and welfare	Medical sciences
- Nautical studies	Technology
- Pharmacy	Medical sciences
- Transport	Technology
- Wholesale and retail trade	Social sciences
- Other personal services	"
- Languages	Humanities
- Other arts subjects	"
- General and liberal studies	"

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
II. Higher Education	
- Education	Education
- Medicine, dentistry and health	Medical Sciences
- Engineering and technology	Technology
- Agriculture, forestry and veterinary science	Agriculture
- Science	Pure science
- Social, administrative and business studies	Social science
- Architecture and other professional and vocational subjects	Architecture
- Language, literature and area studies	Humanities
- Arts other than languages	"

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
			In Scotland, the ultimate responsibility for the standards of education, training and fitness to teach of entrants to the teaching profession rests with the Secretary of State. The General Teaching Council for Scotland, however, continually reviews these functions and advises the Secretary of State. The Council, whose main function is to maintain a register of qualified teachers, is also responsible for discipline in the teaching profession and may remove the name of a teacher from their register when he has been convicted of an offence or been found guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect. The ten Scottish colleges of education which are financed by the Exchequer are administered by their own governing bodies but there is co-ordination in major matters by the Committee of Principals of Colleges of Education and through the colleges' representation on the General Teaching Council for Scotland. The syllabus and the duration of these courses of professional training vary according to the qualifications already held by the candidates and their future location, i.e. primary, secondary, or further education. To be eligible for permanent appointments in education authority or grant-aided primary and secondary schools and to be entitled to payment on prescribed national salary scales teachers must be registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland. Entitlement to register with the Council is given by holding a Teaching Qualification (Primary Education), a Teaching Qualification (Secondary Education), or a Teaching Qualification (Further Education) awarded by a college of education. These qualifications are awarded following courses of professional training taken at colleges of education (teacher training colleges). Departments of education in Scottish universities do not, therefore, undertake teacher training. New entrants to the teaching profession serve a probationary period, usually 2 years, before being finally registered by the General Teaching Council for Scotland.
Primary schools and primary departments	Colleges of Education		There are three methods of obtaining it: (a) Three-year course at a college of education: Minimum entry requirement for people under 23 is normally two higher grade passes and four ordinary grade passes in the Scottish Certificate of Education. A reduction in these entry requirements is made for those who are aged 23 or over when they start the course. During the training period all students follow a basic course and in addition, with a view to furthering interest and skill in teaching a particular activity and improving the student's own education at an advanced level, each student studies in greater depth at least one subject covered in the basic course. (b) University degree: Followed by one session course at a college of education. (c) Degree of Bachelor of Education: A four-year course at a college of education in which academic studies for the university degree and professional training proceed concurrently. These courses are provided at Aberdeen, Dundee, Moray House and Jordanhill Colleges of Education. They are provided jointly by the colleges and by the neighbouring universities and, in addition to the degree award, lead to a Teaching Qualification (Primary Education).

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
Secondary schools	Colleges of Education		Teaching qualification in secondary education qualifies the holder to teach a particular subject or subjects in secondary schools but is also valid for teaching in primary schools. (a) Candidates for a Teaching Qualification (Secondary Education) in academic subjects (such as English, history, science and mathematics) must obtain an appropriate university degree (or central institution associateship, or other equivalent qualification) which includes at least two graduating courses in a subject taught in schools and also take a 1-session course of professional training at a college of education. Prior to 1st April, 1965, it was possible for graduates to follow an adjusted 1-year course leading to a teacher's general certificate and to an Article 39 Endorsement i.e. in current terms to a Teaching Qualification (Primary Education) and a Teaching Qualification (Secondary Education) respectively. In terms of the certification regulations introduced on 1st April, 1965, and of the registration regulations introduced on 1st April, 1966, it is no longer possible for graduates to take this type of adjusted course. A graduate qualifying as a primary teacher after a 1-session course would be required subsequently to take a shortened in-service course in order to qualify as a secondary teacher. (b) In the case of the degree of Bachelor of Education, the teacher training is included in the course. In the case of Moray House and Dundee (see above) it is possible to obtain simultaneously both a Teaching Qualification (Primary Education) and a Teaching Qualification (Secondary Education). (c) Candidates for a Teaching Qualification (Secondary Education) in a practical or aesthetic subject can take any of a wide variety of courses at either a college of education or at an institute of higher education, followed by a session at a college of education, dependent on the qualification sought.
Further Education	Colleges of Education		Although possession of a teaching qualification is not essential for employment in further education, training is desirable and is open to people with acceptable technical or commercial qualifications who have experience in industry or commerce. The minimum technical qualification may be broadly stated as a Higher National Certificate or a full technological certificate of the City & Guilds of London Institute. The course is centralised meantime at Jordanhill College of Education, Glasgow, and consists of two months' full-time study at the college followed by 1 year of supervised teaching employment in further education and a further two months' full-time study at the college. Students taking the "sandwich" course at Jordanhill are seconded by their employing authorities on full salary. It is expected that in due course all teachers in further education centres will undertake teacher training.
University Teaching Staff			See England and Wales.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
List of Colleges of Education			These colleges provide courses for men and women graduates and holder of recognised diplomas.
Aberdeen College			
Dundee College			All these colleges also offer courses leading to the B.Ed. degrees.
Moray House College (Edinburgh)			
Jordanhill College (Glasgow)			
Notre-Dame College (Glasgow)			These two colleges provide courses for Roman Catholic women graduates and non-graduates.
Craiglockhart College (Edinburgh)			
Colleges at:			These colleges hold courses for men and women non-graduates.
Callendar Park (Falkirk)			
Craigie (Ayr)			
Hamilton			
Dunfermline College of Education			Women teachers of physical education are trained in this college.

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